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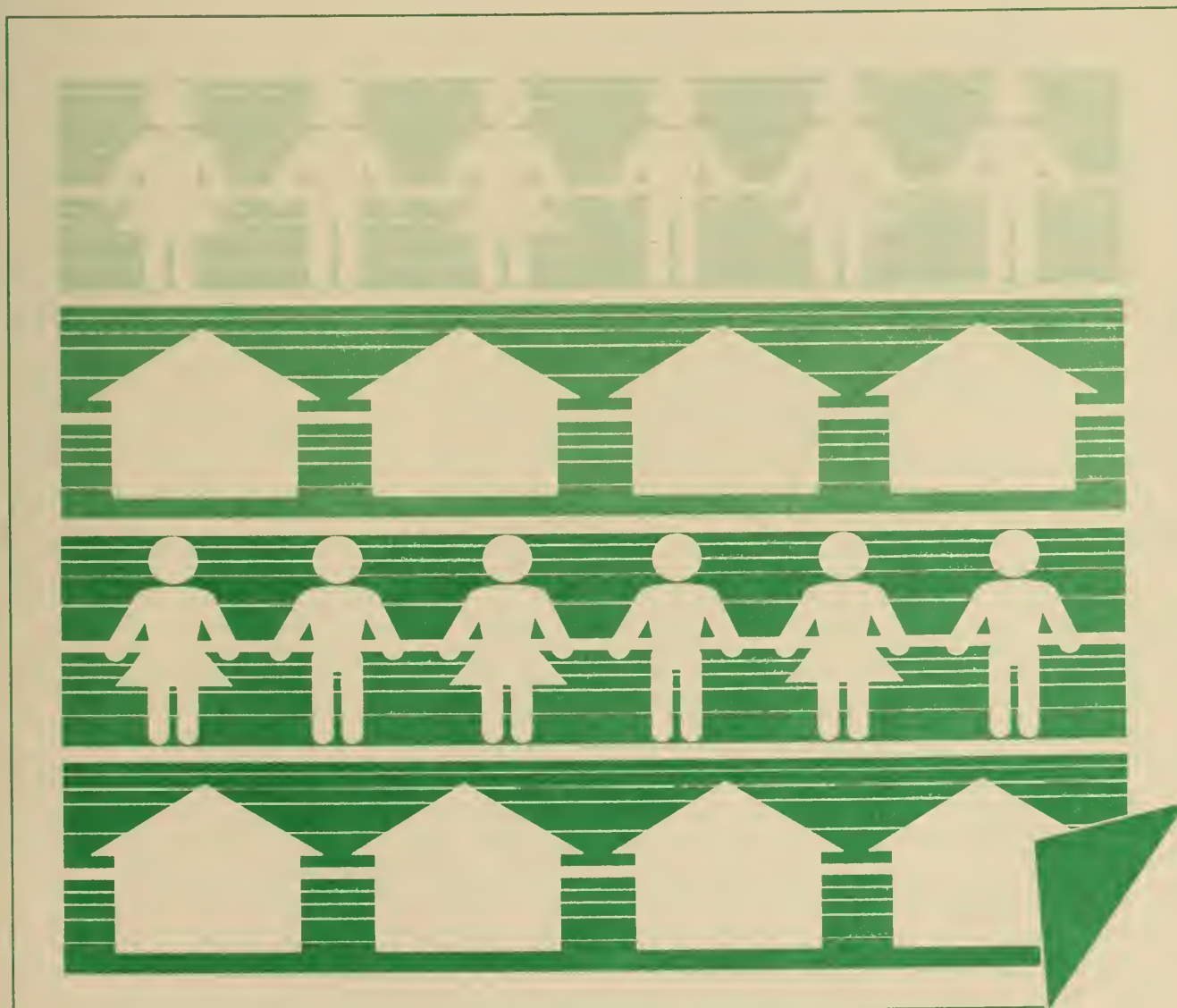
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-267

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester,
NH-ME MSA**

Issued June 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head								
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead								
Stubhead			Data field			Data field								
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title								
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[Data based on statistical sampling; subject to sampling and nonresponse errors]			Total								
The State			Total			Total								
Non-Hispanic Whites			Total			Total								
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

**PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER, NH-ME
MSA**

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

York County, ME—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-21, Maine and CPH-3-265, Portland, ME MSA.

York County, ME—The remainder of census tract 340 is shown in the report CPH-3-21, Maine.

Rockingham County, NH—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-31, New Hampshire; CPH-3-95C, Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA; CPH-3-95E, Nashua, NH PMSA; and CPH-3-221, Manchester, NH MSA.

Strafford County, NH—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-31, New Hampshire.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 4—Greenland town, NH; New Castle town, NH; North Hampton town, NH; Rye town, NH

Area 7—Exeter town, NH; Newfields town, NH; Newmarket town, NH; Stratham town, NH

Area 9—Rollinsford town, NH; Somersworth town, NH;

Area 10—Barrington town, NH; Lee town, NH; Madbury town, NH

Area 11—Farmington town, NH; Milton town, NH

Area 13—Eliot town, ME; York town, ME

Area 14—Remainder of Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA (Berwick town, ME; North Berwick town, ME; Ogunquit town, ME; South Berwick town, ME; Wells town, ME)

Area 17—Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA—MA part (Amesbury town, Andover town, Boxford town, Georgetown town, Groveland town, Haverhill city, Lawrence city, Merrimac town, Methuen town, Newbury town, Newburyport city, North Andover town, Salisbury town, West Newbury town)

Area 20—Nonmetropolitan portion of Rockingham County, NH (Auburn town, Candia town, Chester town, Deerfield town, Epping town, Fremont town, Hampton Falls town, Kensington town, Londonderry town, Northwood town, Nottingham town, Raymond town, South Hampton town)

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky			113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA				
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
				343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
YORK COUNTY, ME ¹	
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH ¹	
STRAFFORD COUNTY, NH	
811 -----	811 (pt.)
812 -----	811 (pt.)
	812
830.02 -----	830 (pt.)
830.98 -----	830 (pt.)

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
YORK COUNTY, ME ¹	
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH ¹	
STRAFFORD COUNTY, NH	
811 -----	811
	812 (pt.)
812 -----	812 (pt.)
830 -----	830.02
	830.98

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes effected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth--Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH			
					Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 685.6	678.0	678.0	1 007.5	334.5	40.4	673.0	69.2	117.0	25.3
Square miles	650.8	261.8	261.8	389.0	129.2	15.6	259.8	26.7	45.2	9.8
AGE										
All persons	223 578	48 936	48 936	174 642	76 531	25 925	98 111	25 042	26 630	11 249
Under 5 years	16 342	3 742	3 742	12 600	5 466	2 071	7 134	1 581	2 253	1 007
5 to 9 years	15 387	3 668	3 668	11 719	5 016	1 702	6 703	1 452	2 064	824
10 to 14 years	13 115	3 406	3 406	9 709	4 157	1 307	5 552	1 246	1 750	613
15 to 19 years	15 659	3 037	3 037	12 622	4 039	1 268	8 583	1 380	1 580	731
20 to 24 years	19 977	2 727	2 727	17 250	6 203	2 561	11 047	3 178	1 806	925
25 to 34 years	42 267	8 423	8 423	33 844	15 605	6 167	18 239	5 221	5 151	2 365
35 to 44 years	34 797	8 655	8 655	26 142	12 373	3 783	13 769	3 374	3 862	1 559
45 to 54 years	21 817	5 152	5 152	16 665	7 719	2 051	8 946	2 282	2 510	1 021
55 to 64 years	17 989	4 102	4 102	13 887	6 361	1 863	7 526	2 087	2 258	945
65 to 74 years	15 009	3 508	3 508	11 501	5 386	1 666	6 115	1 769	1 886	783
75 to 84 years	8 497	1 950	1 950	6 547	3 081	1 072	3 466	1 066	1 181	387
85 years and over	2 722	566	566	2 156	1 125	414	1 031	406	329	89
3 and 4 years	6 613	1 561	1 561	5 052	2 155	782	2 897	595	936	393
16 years and over	176 320	37 521	37 521	138 799	61 081	20 608	77 718	20 555	20 263	8 681
18 years and over	171 204	36 207	36 207	134 997	59 464	20 111	75 533	19 987	19 669	8 391
21 years and over	158 681	34 551	34 551	124 130	56 838	19 205	67 292	18 851	18 653	7 916
60 years and over	35 095	8 145	8 145	26 950	12 701	4 073	14 249	4 259	4 487	1 716
62 years and over	31 572	7 316	7 316	24 256	11 418	3 691	12 838	3 847	4 077	1 538
Median	32.3	34.4	34.4	31.8	33.5	30.9	30.3	31.5	32.4	31.2
Female										
All persons	114 352	24 714	24 714	89 638	38 941	13 132	50 697	13 066	13 699	5 871
Under 5 years	7 986	1 837	1 837	6 149	2 678	1 028	3 471	766	1 052	524
5 to 9 years	7 497	1 773	1 773	5 724	2 407	809	3 317	718	1 019	410
10 to 14 years	6 261	1 588	1 588	4 673	2 020	604	2 653	601	843	286
15 to 19 years	7 968	1 431	1 431	6 537	1 969	657	4 568	689	780	377
20 to 24 years	10 001	1 267	1 267	8 734	2 986	1 219	5 748	1 627	950	491
25 to 34 years	21 039	4 303	4 303	16 736	7 624	2 906	9 112	2 570	2 608	1 179
35 to 44 years	17 430	4 305	4 305	13 125	6 200	1 889	6 925	1 734	1 935	769
45 to 54 years	10 972	2 539	2 539	8 433	3 903	1 059	4 530	1 172	1 277	536
55 to 64 years	9 364	2 134	2 134	7 230	3 326	993	3 904	1 095	1 187	509
65 to 74 years	8 339	1 915	1 915	6 424	3 011	954	3 413	1 046	1 049	450
75 to 84 years	5 408	1 194	1 194	4 214	1 959	693	2 255	712	760	266
85 years and over	2 087	428	428	1 659	858	321	801	336	239	74
3 and 4 years	3 215	759	759	2 456	1 049	382	1 407	301	433	200
16 years and over	91 482	19 240	19 240	72 242	31 452	10 574	40 790	10 899	10 635	4 594
18 years and over	88 967	18 610	18 610	70 357	30 655	10 312	39 702	10 606	10 352	4 447
21 years and over	82 362	17 833	17 833	64 529	29 390	9 873	35 139	10 005	9 836	4 191
60 years and over	20 557	4 656	4 656	15 901	7 478	2 472	8 423	2 640	2 647	1 043
62 years and over	18 733	4 230	4 230	14 503	6 830	2 269	7 673	2 419	2 426	941
Median	33.2	35.3	35.3	32.6	34.7	32.3	30.9	32.9	33.3	31.8
Male										
All persons	109 226	24 222	24 222	85 004	37 590	12 793	47 414	11 976	12 931	5 378
Median age	31.5	33.5	33.5	30.9	32.4	29.8	29.8	30.3	31.4	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	223 578	48 936	48 936	174 642	76 531	25 925	98 111	25 042	26 630	11 249
In households	214 494	48 266	48 266	166 228	74 505	24 689	91 723	24 433	26 327	11 208
Householder	84 311	18 338	18 338	65 973	30 315	10 329	35 658	10 345	10 221	4 374
Family householder	57 997	13 512	13 512	44 485	19 973	6 309	24 512	6 257	7 332	3 073
Nonfamily householder	26 314	4 826	4 826	21 488	10 342	4 020	11 146	4 088	2 889	1 301
Living alone	19 577	3 849	3 849	15 728	7 729	2 951	7 999	2 870	2 304	985
Spouse	48 396	11 664	11 664	36 732	16 602	4 998	20 130	5 023	5 989	2 412
Child	63 022	15 056	15 056	47 966	21 027	6 883	26 939	6 265	8 148	3 427
Other relatives	6 122	1 344	1 344	4 778	2 101	692	2 677	700	759	372
Nonrelatives	12 643	1 864	1 864	10 779	4 460	1 787	6 319	2 100	1 210	623
Institutionalized persons	1 864	269	269	1 595	758	359	837	507	290	16
Other persons in group quarters	7 220	401	401	6 819	1 268	877	5 551	102	13	25
Persons per household	2.54	2.63	2.63	2.52	2.46	2.39	2.57	2.36	2.58	2.56
Persons per family	3.03	3.08	3.08	3.01	2.99	2.99	3.03	2.92	3.03	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	26 228	6 024	6 024	20 204	9 592	3 152	10 612	3 241	3 396	1 259
In households	24 664	5 791	5 791	18 873	8 884	2 850	9 989	2 880	3 159	1 257
Householder	16 470	3 817	3 817	12 653	5 973	2 002	6 880	1 975	2 124	877
Nonfamily householder	7 731	1 709	1 709	6 022	2 917	1 104	3 105	996	973	455
Living alone	7 408	1 634	1 634	5 774	2 817	1 073	2 957	960	933	439
Spouse	6 046	1 493	1 493	4 553	2 183	618	2 370	682	747	263
Other relatives	1 742	393	393	1 349	595	186	754	188	230	101
Nonrelatives	406	88	88	318	133	44	185	35	58	16
Institutionalized persons	1 524	233	233	1 291	679	294	612	354	236	—
Other persons in group quarters	40	—	—	40	29	8	11	7	1	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	57 997	13 512	13 512	44 485	19 973	6 309	24 512	6 257	7 332	3 073
With own children under 18 years	27 731	6 653	6 653	21 078	9 159	3 119	11 919	2 751	3 644	1 511
Number of own children under 18 years	49 307	12 093	12 093	37 214	16 053	5 430	21 161	4 749	6 519	2 667
Married-couple families	48 396	11 664	11 664	36 732	16 602	4 998	20 130	5 023	5 989	2 412
With own children under 18 years	22 447	5 683	5 683	16 764	7 428	2 405	9 336	2 053	2 821	1 111
Number of own children under 18 years	41 022	10 528	10 528	30 494	13 409	4 364	17 085	3 654	5 194	2 034
Female householder, no husband present	7 229	1 351	1 351	5 878	2 548	1 024	3 330	980	1 017	511
With own children under 18 years	4 192	756	756	3 436	1 376	584	2 060	592	648	320
Number of own children under 18 years	6 682	1 230	1 230	5 452	2 117	877	3 335	939	1 075	520
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	86 126	18 604	18 604	67 522	30 056	10 154	37 466	9 782	9 778	4 154
Never married	26 256	4 581	4 581	21 675	8 988	3 491	12 687	3 493	2 351	1 174
Now married, except separated	50 362	12 091	12 091	38 271	17 460	5 298	20 811	5 238	6 171	2 488
Separated	1 164	200	200	964	452	181	512	149	134	62
Widowed	1 904	429	429	1 475	711	279	764	197	280	82
Divorced	6 440	1 303	1 303	5 137	2 445	905	2 692	705	842	348
Females 15 years and over	92 608	19 516	19 516	73 092	31 836	10 691	41 256	10 981	10 785	4 651
Never married	22 590	3 457	3 457	19 133	7 218	2 728	11 915	3 148	1 936	1 011
Now married, except separated	50 003	12 002	12 002	38 001	17 205	5 197	20 796	5 210	6 167	2 485
Separated	1 480	250	250	1 230	542	227	688	203	208	95
Widowed	9 643	2 074	2 074	7 569	3 542	1 241	4 027	1 302	1 317	505
Divorced	8 892	1 733	1 733	7 159	3 329	1 298	3 830	1 118	1 157	555

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME								
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	96.0	—	99.3	159.9	83.3	142.2	51.1	46.2	—
Square miles	37.1	—	38.4	61.8	32.2	54.9	19.7	17.8	—
AGE									
All persons	5 984	—	3 804	8 759	5 877	9 811	5 329	9 020	352
Under 5 years	554	—	306	553	562	624	383	760	—
5 to 9 years	576	—	342	560	517	657	437	579	—
10 to 14 years	484	—	330	575	427	686	413	491	—
15 to 19 years	383	—	271	526	375	607	378	469	28
20 to 24 years	349	—	201	408	279	415	216	650	209
25 to 34 years	1 225	—	630	1 347	1 226	1 344	854	1 702	95
35 to 44 years	939	—	719	1 549	1 071	1 874	1 013	1 471	19
45 to 54 years	544	—	387	1 010	561	1 171	602	876	1
55 to 64 years	395	—	242	878	340	1 001	451	795	—
65 to 74 years	312	—	191	795	301	837	355	717	—
75 to 84 years	186	—	123	437	175	451	187	391	—
85 years and over	37	—	62	121	43	144	40	119	—
3 and 4 years	238	—	149	218	233	266	169	288	—
16 years and over	4 298	—	2 766	6 953	4 308	7 729	4 022	7 093	352
18 years and over	4 130	—	2 655	6 742	4 141	7 447	3 852	6 888	352
21 years and over	3 926	—	2 514	6 453	3 947	7 159	3 664	6 600	288
60 years and over	748	—	485	1 799	684	1 979	790	1 660	—
62 years and over	667	—	440	1 623	619	1 761	714	1 492	—
Median	30.8	—	32.5	37.7	31.8	38.0	34.8	34.1	23.3
Female	3 007	—	1 934	4 463	2 992	5 044	2 686	4 587	1
Under 5 years	284	—	154	275	270	310	189	355	—
5 to 9 years	263	—	163	271	260	319	213	284	—
10 to 14 years	223	—	150	259	209	307	201	239	—
15 to 19 years	177	—	143	245	195	275	170	226	—
20 to 24 years	182	—	102	207	142	224	88	321	1
25 to 34 years	632	—	336	698	644	705	444	844	—
35 to 44 years	458	—	353	786	525	951	522	710	—
45 to 54 years	263	—	188	476	277	586	294	455	—
55 to 64 years	217	—	122	458	161	516	232	428	—
65 to 74 years	173	—	103	438	176	461	186	378	—
75 to 84 years	107	—	69	267	106	275	116	254	—
85 years and over	28	—	51	83	27	115	31	93	—
3 and 4 years	124	—	71	104	108	123	90	139	—
16 years and over	2 206	—	1 437	3 607	2 220	4 051	2 053	3 665	1
18 years and over	2 115	—	1 377	3 501	2 130	3 930	1 983	3 573	1
21 years and over	2 033	—	1 305	3 362	2 035	3 787	1 894	3 416	1
60 years and over	432	—	281	1 030	393	1 137	433	950	—
62 years and over	385	—	257	939	363	1 024	398	864	—
Median	31.2	—	32.9	38.4	32.1	38.8	35.8	35.2	23.5
Male	2 977	—	1 870	4 296	2 885	4 767	2 643	4 433	351
Median age	30.3	—	32.1	36.9	31.5	37.1	33.9	32.9	23.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 984	—	3 804	8 759	5 877	9 811	5 329	9 020	352
In households	5 944	—	3 756	8 759	5 839	9 727	5 329	8 912	—
Householder	2 055	—	1 284	3 569	2 104	3 786	1 933	3 607	—
Family householder	1 630	—	1 025	2 459	1 648	2 780	1 512	2 458	—
Nonfamily householder	425	—	259	1 110	456	1 006	421	1 149	—
Living alone	336	—	205	923	361	793	350	881	—
Spouse	1 380	—	882	2 121	1 403	2 446	1 320	2 112	—
Child	2 132	—	1 348	2 483	1 993	2 824	1 761	2 515	—
Other relatives	164	—	111	244	161	276	156	232	—
Nonrelatives	213	—	131	342	178	395	159	446	—
Institutionalized persons	40	—	48	—	38	84	—	59	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	352
Persons per household	2.89	—	2.93	2.45	2.78	2.57	2.76	2.47	—
Persons per family	3.26	—	3.28	2.97	3.16	2.99	3.14	2.98	—
Persons 65 years and over	535	—	376	1 353	519	1 432	582	1 227	—
In households	511	—	330	1 353	493	1 353	582	1 169	—
Householder	331	—	219	900	332	871	377	787	—
Nonfamily householder	131	—	107	435	147	359	158	372	—
Living alone	125	—	103	420	144	349	147	346	—
Spouse	124	—	78	350	113	386	151	291	—
Other relatives	48	—	29	84	45	79	44	64	—
Nonrelatives	8	—	4	19	3	17	10	27	—
Institutionalized persons	24	—	46	—	26	79	—	58	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 630	—	1 025	2 459	1 648	2 780	1 512	2 458	—
With own children under 18 years	939	—	575	1 084	921	1 234	772	1 128	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 765	—	1 090	1 905	1 659	2 239	1 404	2 031	—
Married-couple families	1 380	—	882	2 121	1 403	2 446	1 320	2 112	—
With own children under 18 years	794	—	495	918	783	1 075	676	942	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 523	—	954	1 660	1 435	1 982	1 237	1 737	—
Female householder, no husband present	175	—	103	242	186	248	137	260	—
With own children under 18 years	104	—	64	126	108	127	79	148	—
Number of own children under 18 years	172	—	112	182	180	203	140	241	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 133	—	1 359	3 413	2 118	3 736	2 013	3 481	351
Never married	502	—	313	848	468	845	467	893	245
Now married, except separated	1 411	—	912	2 177	1 433	2 517	1 356	2 202	83
Separated	21	—	13	47	25	31	17	37	9
Widowed	29	—	31	97	41	96	49	86	—
Divorced	170	—	90	244	151	247	124	263	14
Females 15 years and over	2 237	—	1 467	3 658	2 253	4 108	2 083	3 709	1
Never married	411	—	273	631	391	718	340	692	1
Now married, except separated	1 413	—	914	2 176	1 441	2 531	1 350	2 177	—
Separated	34	—	27	41	43	35	26	44	—
Widowed	199	—	146	460	183	456	194	436	—
Divorced	180	—	107	350	195	368	173	360	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.7	—	1.0	2.2	3.4	13.9	14.6	3.5	51.1	33.8
Square miles .....	.7	—	.4	.9	1.3	5.4	5.6	1.4	19.7	13.0
AGE										
All persons	3 885	70	2 652	2 196	2 353	6 336	5 988	2 445	12 469	12 278
Under 5 years	185	—	137	126	175	863	430	155	872	688
5 to 9 years	143	—	100	114	182	715	319	129	904	697
10 to 14 years	117	—	89	97	167	475	264	98	712	700
15 to 19 years	157	—	85	108	139	316	339	124	711	757
20 to 24 years	341	3	311	187	179	822	528	190	727	887
25 to 34 years	945	12	718	484	497	1 825	1 303	383	2 315	2 154
35 to 44 years	665	22	398	358	344	759	877	360	1 997	2 033
45 to 54 years	289	18	242	219	205	192	650	236	1 298	1 500
55 to 64 years	311	12	209	189	194	152	589	207	998	1 207
65 to 74 years	315	3	202	184	157	150	466	189	948	1 002
75 to 84 years	293	—	123	104	94	63	184	211	681	488
85 years and over	124	—	38	26	20	4	39	163	306	165
3 and 4 years	66	—	47	45	71	329	163	61	368	267
16 years and over	3 418	70	2 316	1 838	1 804	4 205	4 913	2 044	9 815	10 026
18 years and over	3 361	70	2 289	1 791	1 739	4 084	4 783	1 994	9 727	9 728
21 years and over	3 239	69	2 203	1 724	1 668	3 829	4 552	1 921	9 147	9 276
60 years and over	904	5	472	396	364	301	968	663	2 430	2 246
62 years and over	836	4	433	359	330	260	849	620	2 245	1 992
Median	35.7	44.5	33.0	34.6	31.8	24.9	33.1	38.8	35.0	36.2
Female	2 116	3	1 336	1 117	1 236	2 874	3 067	1 383	6 556	6 284
Under 5 years	98	—	69	69	102	410	203	77	407	355
5 to 9 years	81	—	43	59	90	327	149	60	422	336
10 to 14 years	51	—	42	37	69	218	131	56	349	349
15 to 19 years	86	—	48	59	71	141	185	67	332	361
20 to 24 years	184	—	162	89	83	316	277	108	378	421
25 to 34 years	456	—	321	236	256	820	622	195	1 186	1 071
35 to 44 years	339	1	180	181	184	346	457	201	1 029	1 046
45 to 54 years	151	—	123	103	117	97	340	128	673	744
55 to 64 years	170	2	102	98	105	81	322	113	534	605
65 to 74 years	202	—	133	101	91	78	243	106	547	570
75 to 84 years	196	—	80	68	56	37	111	145	460	306
85 years and over	102	—	33	17	12	3	27	127	239	120
3 and 4 years	34	—	21	25	45	149	76	32	178	143
16 years and over	1 870	3	1 174	944	967	1 881	2 556	1 179	5 302	5 172
18 years and over	1 844	3	1 163	917	928	1 827	2 477	1 153	5 162	5 024
21 years and over	1 784	3	1 114	881	894	1 730	2 352	1 115	4 981	4 804
60 years and over	594	—	296	232	209	163	541	437	1 522	1 294
62 years and over	561	—	282	214	193	138	474	407	1 430	1 168
Median	37.8	58.5	34.3	35.4	32.9	25.3	34.1	41.2	36.9	37.1
Male	1 769	67	1 316	1 079	1 117	3 462	2 921	1 062	5 913	5 994
Median age	33.7	44.4	32.5	33.7	30.6	24.5	32.3	35.9	33.2	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 885	70	2 652	2 196	2 353	6 336	5 988	2 445	12 469	12 278
In households	3 805	—	2 619	2 196	2 353	5 607	5 923	2 186	12 199	12 134
Householder	2 006	—	1 293	956	961	1 664	2 495	954	4 969	5 046
Family householder	762	—	561	571	621	1 538	1 648	608	3 367	3 257
Nonfamily householder	1 244	—	732	385	340	126	847	346	1 602	1 789
Living alone	938	—	519	270	256	104	604	260	1 311	1 368
Spouse	564	—	417	430	401	1 431	1 304	451	2 791	2 690
Child	675	—	462	525	758	2 358	1 546	559	3 599	3 324
Other relatives	101	—	89	86	73	86	190	67	348	374
Nonrelatives	459	—	358	199	160	68	388	155	492	700
Institutionalized persons	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	249	107
Other persons in group quarters	18	70	33	—	—	677	65	14	21	37
Persons per household	1.90	—	2.03	2.30	2.45	3.37	2.37	2.29	2.46	2.40
Persons per family	2.76	—	2.73	2.82	2.98	3.52	2.84	2.77	3.00	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	732	3	363	314	271	217	689	563	1 935	1 655
In households	667	—	362	314	271	216	689	331	1 669	1 551
Householder	532	—	257	218	184	135	453	223	1 149	1 018
Nonfamily householder	390	—	153	107	90	49	198	117	602	474
Living alone	386	—	149	103	84	48	190	113	581	453
Spouse	97	—	69	75	68	58	172	79	412	401
Other relatives	31	—	26	19	16	20	52	22	90	100
Nonrelatives	7	—	10	2	3	3	12	7	18	32
Institutionalized persons	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	245	104
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	21	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	762	—	561	571	621	1 538	1 648	608	3 367	3 257
With own children under 18 years	297	—	203	232	314	1 127	683	263	1 574	1 343
Number of own children under 18 years	478	—	324	371	579	2 182	1 078	418	2 795	2 358
Married-couple families	564	—	417	430	401	1 431	1 304	451	2 791	2 690
With own children under 18 years	206	—	136	160	167	1 047	505	184	1 257	1 075
Number of own children under 18 years	348	—	237	263	332	2 057	821	306	2 306	1 933
Female householder, no husband present	153	—	114	108	185	64	271	129	450	424
With own children under 18 years	74	—	56	58	129	42	156	69	260	211
Number of own children under 18 years	105	—	73	89	222	66	223	99	410	333
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 554	67	1 144	907	854	2 364	2 391	873	4 603	4 949
Never married	689	19	510	322	299	675	723	254	1 152	1 475
Now married, except separated	596	35	438	454	420	1 511	1 355	489	2 909	2 817
Separated	20	4	17	20	19	49	40	12	63	81
Widowed	63	—	29	31	26	18	52	60	143	114
Divorced	186	9	150	80	90	111	221	58	336	462
Females 15 years and over	1 886	3	1 182	952	975	1 919	2 584	1 190	5 378	5 244
Never married	650	1	410	243	240	306	606	272	1 056	1 210
Now married, except separated	589	—	438	452	420	1 462	1 351	485	2 900	2 793
Separated	40	—	36	28	38	11	49	25	77	97
Widowed	316	—	141	116	107	72	229	260	775	593
Divorced	291	2	157	113	170	68	349	148	570	551

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.								Dover city, Strafford County, NH	
	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700	Tract 700.99	Tract 710	Tract 811	Tract 812
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	36.0	39.1	50.5	48.8	—	2.1	—	32.7	14.8	13.1
Square miles	13.9	15.1	19.5	18.8	—	.8	—	12.6	5.7	5.0
AGE										
All persons	3 637	4 967	8 045	3 678	80	733	107	4 612	4 941	3 613
Under 5 years	210	423	708	242	—	30	—	222	270	220
5 to 9 years	245	444	554	225	—	33	—	212	272	216
10 to 14 years	209	328	440	204	—	25	—	232	231	174
15 to 19 years	212	258	329	211	4	25	15	249	257	192
20 to 24 years	208	196	980	339	28	27	41	209	682	317
25 to 34 years	516	967	2 013	679	15	83	42	654	1 084	691
35 to 44 years	629	1 064	1 332	646	10	113	8	758	673	564
45 to 54 years	527	574	559	496	—	103	1	610	458	425
55 to 64 years	432	345	505	309	23	120	—	559	456	333
65 to 74 years	293	256	391	210	—	102	—	518	378	257
75 to 84 years	122	92	179	99	—	55	—	293	158	143
85 years and over	34	20	55	18	—	17	—	96	22	81
3 and 4 years	91	171	250	105	—	15	—	106	93	86
16 years and over	2 925	3 723	6 283	2 975	80	640	107	3 899	4 132	2 964
18 years and over	2 845	3 602	6 150	2 893	80	630	107	3 791	4 013	2 880
21 years and over	2 723	3 470	5 860	2 739	70	615	80	3 653	3 799	2 763
60 years and over	659	524	859	476	22	229	—	1 183	756	632
62 years and over	572	450	767	420	14	201	—	1 066	662	557
Median	38.2	33.9	29.8	33.7	28.0	48.5	24.5	42.2	31.5	34.9
Female	1 872	2 514	3 994	1 798	41	370	—	2 380	2 552	1 851
Under 5 years	107	205	338	114	—	15	—	109	122	113
5 to 9 years	115	234	256	110	—	17	—	108	144	103
10 to 14 years	106	168	213	102	—	14	—	115	115	89
15 to 19 years	104	117	161	106	4	7	—	120	126	90
20 to 24 years	100	98	494	144	16	11	—	105	354	144
25 to 34 years	268	509	1 003	314	7	38	—	322	517	344
35 to 44 years	326	533	628	322	—	50	—	377	351	284
45 to 54 years	274	282	272	241	—	56	—	302	236	226
55 to 64 years	222	172	273	158	14	63	—	292	252	165
65 to 74 years	145	136	216	110	—	62	—	271	219	139
75 to 84 years	78	51	97	65	—	25	—	184	105	85
85 years and over	27	9	43	12	—	12	—	75	11	69
3 and 4 years	45	78	117	52	—	7	—	47	48	43
16 years and over	1 519	1 882	3 158	1 455	41	322	—	2 027	2 159	1 532
18 years and over	1 484	1 826	3 101	1 413	41	321	—	1 971	2 106	1 493
21 years and over	1 418	1 770	2 947	1 345	33	315	—	1 904	1 983	1 431
60 years and over	351	272	490	266	14	131	—	666	442	371
62 years and over	308	238	435	238	14	116	—	614	391	335
Median	39.0	33.7	30.1	35.2	25.5	51.5	—	43.3	32.8	36.4
Male	1 765	2 453	4 051	1 880	39	363	107	2 232	2 389	1 762
Median age	37.5	34.1	29.5	32.7	33.5	44.6	24.5	40.9	30.3	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 637	4 967	8 045	3 678	80	733	107	4 612	4 941	3 613
In households	3 637	4 960	8 045	3 536	—	729	—	4 576	4 903	3 540
Householder	1 387	1 818	3 210	1 306	—	345	—	1 905	2 143	1 428
Family householder	1 053	1 386	2 072	999	—	220	—	1 310	1 354	987
Nonfamily householder	334	432	1 138	307	—	125	—	595	789	441
Living alone	259	317	725	218	—	109	—	471	528	326
Spouse	904	1 274	1 735	875	—	197	—	1 138	1 101	885
Child	1 090	1 559	2 187	1 075	—	143	—	1 167	1 172	945
Other relatives	109	100	204	105	—	24	—	145	104	90
Nonrelatives	147	209	709	175	—	20	—	221	383	192
Institutionalized persons	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	73
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	142	80	4	107	—	38	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.73	2.51	2.71	—	2.11	—	2.40	2.29	2.48
Persons per family	3.00	3.12	2.99	3.06	—	2.65	—	2.87	2.76	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	449	368	625	327	—	174	—	907	558	481
In households	449	368	625	327	—	174	—	871	558	412
Householder	282	210	419	203	—	118	—	572	368	254
Nonfamily householder	105	48	200	77	—	60	—	247	158	89
Living alone	99	46	192	74	—	59	—	240	154	82
Spouse	118	118	142	87	—	46	—	241	151	129
Other relatives	41	34	53	31	—	9	—	51	36	21
Nonrelatives	8	6	11	6	—	1	—	7	3	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	69
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 053	1 386	2 072	999	—	220	—	1 310	1 354	987
With own children under 18 years	421	704	1 066	440	—	60	—	432	545	395
Number of own children under 18 years	756	1 303	1 801	745	—	100	—	765	879	698
Married-couple families	904	1 274	1 735	875	—	197	—	1 138	1 101	885
With own children under 18 years	359	647	863	387	—	59	—	376	404	355
Number of own children under 18 years	663	1 217	1 472	673	—	99	—	682	676	640
Female householder, no husband present	110	81	237	84	—	15	—	123	206	70
With own children under 18 years	44	43	150	38	—	—	—	46	118	31
Number of own children under 18 years	65	68	244	54	—	—	—	66	168	46
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 429	1 865	3 156	1 535	39	321	107	1 898	1 997	1 457
Never married	359	411	1 036	415	23	76	57	493	666	419
Now married, except separated	936	1 291	1 797	966	3	210	44	1 197	1 145	906
Separated	12	18	46	21	—	4	1	25	32	15
Widowed	24	16	50	17	8	12	—	48	38	27
Divorced	98	129	235	116	5	19	5	135	116	90
Females 15 years and over	1 544	1 907	3 187	1 472	41	324	—	2 048	2 171	1 546
Never married	311	344	801	306	27	47	—	388	582	349
Now married, except separated	940	1 300	1 779	912	—	201	—	1 183	1 125	905
Separated	12	18	57	22	—	2	—	30	41	14
Widowed	146	80	237	130	14	47	—	279	198	169
Divorced	135	165	313	102	—	27	—	168	225	109

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Strafford County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Strafford County, NH					
	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844	Tract 845	Tract 846
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.2	4.5	3.9	29.7	21.3	29.4	7.3	3.8	24.8	30.3
Square miles	1.2	1.8	1.5	11.5	8.2	11.4	2.8	1.5	9.6	11.7
AGE										
All persons	4 694	1 728	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198	3 192	1 915
Under 5 years	279	120	337	355	298	605	539	318	327	166
5 to 9 years	278	93	272	321	250	580	446	351	299	138
10 to 14 years	213	73	230	325	222	463	445	284	220	116
15 to 19 years	237	109	260	325	217	416	378	303	165	101
20 to 24 years	679	346	814	340	291	412	514	293	209	87
25 to 34 years	1 008	402	1 232	804	685	1 440	1 163	764	759	340
35 to 44 years	587	191	641	718	586	1 007	878	585	488	318
45 to 54 years	347	136	393	523	466	635	538	357	298	216
55 to 64 years	298	116	416	468	398	596	485	369	202	208
65 to 74 years	411	84	330	309	332	429	514	323	139	149
75 to 84 years	282	50	239	194	185	243	413	202	72	66
85 years and over	75	8	115	105	46	58	152	49	14	10
3 and 4 years	117	34	117	148	135	236	226	126	136	77
16 years and over	3 880	1 436	4 410	3 733	3 171	5 156	4 963	3 193	2 308	1 472
18 years and over	3 786	1 405	4 315	3 588	3 080	4 994	4 830	3 083	2 251	1 431
21 years and over	3 574	1 269	4 063	3 383	2 938	4 751	4 568	2 879	2 136	1 381
60 years and over	928	194	908	841	759	1 003	1 305	768	320	332
62 years and over	878	180	828	742	681	912	1 214	697	286	287
Median	31.1	27.2	30.0	34.0	35.4	31.6	32.4	32.3	29.9	35.2
Female	2 498	878	2 813	2 474	2 024	3 541	3 394	2 186	1 585	969
Under 5 years	130	69	173	159	133	286	262	137	155	79
5 to 9 years	133	53	138	147	117	298	220	170	145	69
10 to 14 years	105	35	105	152	105	229	204	142	115	48
15 to 19 years	110	56	138	169	99	203	199	145	89	45
20 to 24 years	356	158	457	158	160	212	268	154	106	50
25 to 34 years	494	188	613	414	339	755	579	386	376	173
35 to 44 years	307	99	314	379	297	505	432	308	230	163
45 to 54 years	168	66	199	277	242	316	280	178	143	118
55 to 64 years	167	59	221	231	206	312	263	203	99	104
65 to 74 years	260	55	196	177	176	231	310	187	71	74
75 to 84 years	212	33	160	117	113	152	267	145	45	38
85 years and over	56	7	99	94	37	42	110	31	11	8
3 and 4 years	57	19	56	78	60	109	114	49	67	34
16 years and over	2 112	718	2 387	1 991	1 653	2 687	2 668	1 714	1 150	763
18 years and over	2 060	705	2 334	1 908	1 615	2 613	2 596	1 663	1 116	749
21 years and over	1 959	633	2 189	1 810	1 543	2 495	2 461	1 559	1 057	721
60 years and over	620	122	578	507	428	580	819	470	173	177
62 years and over	590	116	534	453	391	529	767	432	154	153
Median	33.2	27.7	30.5	35.9	36.7	32.1	34.2	33.7	29.6	36.0
Male	2 196	850	2 466	2 313	1 952	3 343	3 071	2 012	1 607	946
Median age	29.0	26.9	29.5	32.3	33.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.3	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 694	1 728	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198	3 192	1 915
In households	4 652	1 728	5 145	4 465	3 910	6 876	6 261	4 173	3 192	1 915
Householder	2 134	757	2 247	1 636	1 584	2 565	2 557	1 625	1 151	739
Family householder	1 029	355	1 256	1 276	1 138	1 959	1 647	1 156	863	569
Nonfamily householder	1 105	402	991	360	446	606	910	469	288	170
Living alone	836	255	654	271	358	494	724	376	210	142
Spouse	789	249	976	1 023	997	1 620	1 274	862	738	498
Child	1 078	385	1 193	1 492	1 091	2 222	1 858	1 350	1 063	564
Other relatives	135	68	162	141	92	197	206	127	85	52
Nonrelatives	516	269	567	173	146	272	366	209	155	62
Institutionalized persons	16	—	126	292	66	8	191	25	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	26	—	8	30	—	—	13	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.18	2.28	2.29	2.73	2.47	2.68	2.45	2.57	2.77	2.59
Persons per family	2.95	2.98	2.86	3.08	2.92	3.06	3.03	3.02	3.19	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	768	142	684	608	563	730	1 079	574	225	225
In households	761	142	581	426	499	722	935	553	225	225
Householder	586	99	399	269	324	475	652	379	151	143
Nonfamily householder	387	68	198	96	125	209	348	173	65	53
Living alone	377	66	191	90	117	200	336	165	64	51
Spouse	129	23	130	120	133	174	207	123	51	59
Other relatives	39	17	43	32	27	66	54	43	20	20
Nonrelatives	7	3	9	5	15	7	22	8	3	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	103	182	64	8	143	21	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 029	355	1 256	1 276	1 138	1 959	1 647	1 156	863	569
With own children under 18 years	476	181	542	612	488	1 019	815	579	489	254
Number of own children under 18 years	836	295	904	1 137	850	1 794	1 482	1 048	882	463
Married-couple families	789	249	976	1 023	997	1 620	1 274	862	738	498
With own children under 18 years	343	116	386	449	418	803	583	388	416	213
Number of own children under 18 years	616	199	679	844	742	1 471	1 097	722	761	401
Female householder, no husband present	190	79	217	218	106	249	290	232	86	54
With own children under 18 years	113	52	130	148	59	163	183	156	55	32
Number of own children under 18 years	188	80	193	264	93	252	314	269	96	51
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 794	721	2 043	1 770	1 537	2 508	2 327	1 508	1 176	722
Never married	756	353	788	511	323	544	646	431	274	133
Now married, except separated	824	271	1 020	1 072	1 027	1 667	1 324	887	756	510
Separated	29	13	35	25	24	40	32	21	13	4
Widowed	33	8	49	42	51	63	90	27	31	18
Divorced	152	76	151	120	112	194	235	142	102	57
Females 15 years and over	2 130	721	2 397	2 016	1 669	2 728	2 708	1 737	1 170	773
Never married	688	283	789	457	268	436	567	342	210	113
Now married, except separated	815	269	1 024	1 072	1 029	1 664	1 325	890	751	508
Separated	51	10	50	37	20	45	68	43	21	11
Widowed	326	64	293	252	201	291	425	247	85	68
Divorced	250	95	241	198	151	292	323	215	103	73

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Strofford County, NH		Remainder of Strofford County, NH						
	Tract 830.02	Tract 830.98	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 805	Tract 820	Tract 850	Tract 870	Tract 880
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	14.5	10.8	40.5	17.5	81.9	18.9	120.7	96.2	85.8
Square miles	5.6	4.2	15.6	6.8	31.6	7.3	46.6	37.2	33.1
AGE									
All persons	4 558	6 691	2 146	9 672	5 133	2 645	6 164	5 739	3 691
Under 5 years	398	609	131	174	423	207	530	520	308
5 to 9 years	303	521	152	216	480	173	520	517	305
10 to 14 years	226	387	148	187	336	160	429	436	247
15 to 19 years	278	453	164	306	315	158	364	364	221
20 to 24 years	379	546	157	303	380	204	336	335	223
25 to 34 years	1 006	1 359	262	596	986	544	1 303	1 083	728
35 to 44 years	656	903	399	543	991	431	1 142	899	569
45 to 54 years	461	560	332	350	588	258	673	537	395
55 to 64 years	429	516	233	288	319	253	402	425	316
65 to 74 years	283	500	90	311	217	173	317	353	216
75 to 84 years	107	280	63	163	76	63	118	206	143
85 years and over	32	57	15	35	22	21	30	64	20
3 and 4 years	148	245	48	87	199	74	215	216	134
16 years and over	3 589	5 092	1 679	9 054	3 827	2 075	4 614	4 190	2 780
18 years and over	3 475	4 916	1 616	8 969	3 694	2 004	4 471	4 032	2 700
21 years and over	3 291	4 625	1 505	4 292	3 507	1 918	4 257	3 827	2 566
60 years and over	631	1 085	267	667	452	376	661	851	513
62 years and over	547	991	222	601	400	325	583	774	471
Median	31.8	30.8	36.4	20.6	32.0	32.7	32.2	31.4	32.3
Female	2 355	3 516	1 058	5 255	2 500	1 335	3 111	2 927	1 875
Under 5 years	218	306	69	91	198	103	274	262	132
5 to 9 years	144	266	73	114	217	89	253	263	161
10 to 14 years	108	178	71	81	162	73	201	207	128
15 to 19 years	149	228	71	1 934	156	73	194	191	103
20 to 24 years	199	292	69	1 833	176	115	191	172	124
25 to 34 years	508	671	125	279	493	268	667	551	372
35 to 44 years	320	449	216	291	505	206	555	428	286
45 to 54 years	240	296	169	179	288	134	314	269	192
55 to 64 years	218	291	110	147	145	130	201	220	160
65 to 74 years	159	291	44	163	108	93	160	185	115
75 to 84 years	68	198	33	115	41	31	80	129	88
85 years and over	24	50	8	28	11	20	21	50	14
3 and 4 years	84	116	25	46	92	41	113	104	52
16 years and over	1 866	2 728	835	4 949	1 886	1 060	2 345	2 152	1 435
18 years and over	1 809	2 638	804	4 906	1 822	1 024	2 268	2 075	1 398
21 years and over	1 706	2 485	756	2 204	1 721	979	2 162	1 962	1 323
60 years and over	356	687	133	391	227	205	360	488	289
62 years and over	311	630	109	360	207	174	315	454	268
Median	31.9	31.8	37.1	20.5	32.4	32.9	31.9	31.6	32.4
Male	2 203	3 175	1 088	4 417	2 633	1 310	3 053	2 812	1 816
Median age	31.7	29.7	35.4	20.8	31.3	32.4	32.5	31.1	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 558	6 691	2 146	9 672	5 133	2 645	6 164	5 739	3 691
In households	4 558	6 650	2 146	4 261	5 133	2 645	6 164	5 718	3 688
Householder	1 775	2 599	720	1 672	1 777	976	2 217	2 032	1 324
Family householder	1 303	1 770	596	870	1 391	751	1 698	1 514	1 030
Nonfamily householder	472	829	124	802	386	225	519	518	294
Living alone	344	641	67	429	231	164	360	381	208
Spouse	1 077	1 335	542	738	1 218	639	1 497	1 222	850
Child	1 336	2 091	700	857	1 664	815	1 960	1 910	1 193
Other relatives	148	224	63	28	107	95	181	233	139
Nonrelatives	222	401	121	966	367	120	309	321	182
Institutionalized persons	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	21	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	25	—	5 411	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.56	2.98	2.55	2.89	2.71	2.78	2.81	2.79
Persons per family	2.97	3.06	3.19	2.87	3.15	3.06	3.14	3.22	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	422	837	168	509	315	257	465	623	379
In households	422	835	168	508	315	257	465	602	378
Householder	278	599	90	348	180	157	288	405	236
Nonfamily householder	125	330	17	170	51	50	102	205	86
Living alone	123	316	11	155	45	49	94	192	79
Spouse	99	164	49	129	101	68	120	128	83
Other relatives	43	58	25	13	24	28	48	47	50
Nonrelatives	2	14	4	18	10	4	9	22	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 303	1 770	596	870	1 391	751	1 698	1 514	1 030
With own children under 18 years	607	904	277	391	782	345	884	815	519
Number of own children under 18 years	1 022	1 645	517	680	1 367	599	1 578	1 562	923
Married-couple families	1 077	1 335	542	738	1 218	639	1 497	1 222	850
With own children under 18 years	482	629	252	307	667	295	771	632	427
Number of own children under 18 years	843	1 191	482	561	1 210	535	1 393	1 246	776
Female householder, no husband present	160	351	33	101	117	81	149	214	127
With own children under 18 years	97	223	17	68	85	38	85	139	68
Number of own children under 18 years	143	377	23	100	119	48	150	253	108
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 746	2 408	870	4 126	1 971	1 035	2 302	2 071	1 377
Never married	437	737	268	3 239	566	275	504	499	318
Now married, except separated	1 111	1 377	558	785	1 239	656	1 531	1 271	874
Separated	24	38	3	18	20	14	29	56	27
Widowed	25	57	9	21	27	22	31	59	36
Divorced	149	199	32	63	119	68	207	186	122
Females 15 years and over	1 885	2 766	845	4 969	1 923	1 070	2 383	2 195	1 454
Never married	390	621	199	3 888	407	224	442	392	268
Now married, except separated	1 106	1 379	559	788	1 243	658	1 538	1 274	874
Separated	31	64	7	18	22	15	33	56	31
Widowed	157	348	34	149	81	86	167	245	141
Divorced	201	354	46	126	170	87	203	228	140

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	
AGE									
All persons	218 216	48 214	48 214	170 002	73 784	24 014	96 218	24 390	5 477
Under 5 years	15 784	3 656	3 656	12 128	5 190	1 864	6 938	1 514	760
5 to 9 years	14 864	3 597	3 597	11 267	4 743	1 499	6 524	1 387	609
10 to 14 years	12 694	3 355	3 355	9 339	3 917	1 144	5 422	1 206	391
15 to 19 years	15 226	2 969	2 969	12 257	3 850	1 147	8 407	1 342	265
20 to 24 years	19 333	2 636	2 636	16 697	5 912	2 340	10 785	3 080	698
25 to 34 years	41 087	8 281	8 281	32 806	14 977	5 721	17 829	5 055	1 591
35 to 44 years	33 968	8 542	8 542	25 426	11 941	3 508	13 485	3 279	639
45 to 54 years	21 443	5 101	5 101	16 342	7 529	1 944	8 813	2 243	175
55 to 64 years	17 748	4 073	4 073	13 675	6 227	1 762	7 448	2 058	139
65 to 74 years	14 889	3 493	3 493	11 396	5 318	1 618	6 078	1 758	145
75 to 84 years	8 468	1 946	1 946	6 522	3 064	1 059	3 458	1 062	61
85 years and over	2 712	565	565	2 147	1 116	408	1 031	406	4
3 and 4 years	6 394	1 524	1 524	4 870	2 058	705	2 812	566	288
16 years and over	172 533	37 021	37 021	135 512	59 157	19 292	76 355	20 080	3 650
18 years and over	167 572	35 731	35 731	131 841	57 615	18 843	74 226	19 530	3 553
21 years and over	155 373	34 124	34 124	121 249	55 118	18 023	66 131	18 422	3 335
60 years and over	34 844	8 115	8 115	26 729	12 551	3 961	14 178	4 231	286
62 years and over	31 365	7 293	7 293	24 072	11 295	3 601	12 777	3 825	250
Median	32.5	34.6	34.6	32.0	33.8	31.5	30.5	31.8	25.1
Female	111 761	24 367	24 367	87 394	37 627	12 213	49 767	12 741	2 466
Under 5 years	7 701	1 795	1 795	5 906	2 538	919	3 368	728	360
5 to 9 years	7 235	1 735	1 735	5 500	2 266	707	3 234	685	275
10 to 14 years	6 057	1 561	1 561	4 496	1 907	528	2 589	584	181
15 to 19 years	7 760	1 401	1 401	6 359	1 876	596	4 483	667	117
20 to 24 years	9 725	1 239	1 239	8 486	2 861	1 122	5 625	1 586	267
25 to 34 years	20 491	4 229	4 229	16 262	7 334	2 696	8 928	2 496	703
35 to 44 years	17 017	4 254	4 254	12 763	5 992	1 760	6 771	1 680	285
45 to 54 years	10 791	2 509	2 509	8 282	3 813	1 005	4 469	1 154	87
55 to 64 years	9 236	2 120	2 120	7 116	3 260	942	3 856	1 074	75
65 to 74 years	8 276	1 905	1 905	6 371	2 777	933	3 394	1 041	76
75 to 84 years	5 393	1 192	1 192	4 201	1 952	688	2 249	710	37
85 years and over	2 079	427	427	1 652	851	317	801	336	3
3 and 4 years	3 112	742	742	2 370	1 008	349	1 362	285	136
16 years and over	89 673	19 008	19 008	70 665	30 548	9 954	40 117	10 662	1 617
18 years and over	87 234	18 391	18 391	68 843	29 788	9 715	39 055	10 382	1 574
21 years and over	80 787	17 630	17 630	63 157	28 581	9 314	34 576	9 798	1 492
60 years and over	20 418	4 639	4 639	15 779	7 399	2 416	8 380	2 622	157
62 years and over	18 620	4 215	4 215	14 405	6 767	2 226	7 638	2 406	135
Median	33.4	35.5	35.5	32.8	35.0	32.9	31.0	33.1	25.4
Male	106 455	23 847	23 847	82 608	36 157	11 801	46 451	11 649	3 011
Median age	31.7	33.6	33.6	31.1	32.7	30.2	29.9	30.5	24.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	218 216	48 214	48 214	170 002	73 784	24 014	96 218	24 390	5 477
In households	209 572	47 605	47 605	161 967	71 965	22 946	90 002	23 800	4 882
Householder	82 813	18 161	18 161	64 652	29 546	9 804	35 106	10 132	1 493
Family householder	56 895	13 365	13 365	43 530	19 390	5 905	24 140	6 138	1 370
Nonfamily householder	25 918	4 796	4 796	21 122	10 156	3 899	10 966	3 994	123
Living alone	19 304	3 825	3 825	15 479	7 599	2 866	7 880	2 812	101
Spouse	47 399	11 519	11 519	35 880	16 103	4 660	19 777	4 897	1 241
Child	61 130	14 780	14 780	46 350	20 034	6 178	26 316	6 056	2 020
Other relatives	5 907	1 309	1 309	4 598	1 979	612	2 619	676	64
Nonrelatives	12 323	1 836	1 836	10 487	4 303	1 692	6 184	2 039	64
Institutionalized persons	1 846	268	268	1 578	756	358	822	494	51
Other persons in group quarters	6 798	341	341	6 457	1 063	710	5 394	96	544
Persons per household	2.54	2.63	2.63	2.51	2.44	2.36	2.57	2.36	3.33
Persons per family	3.02	3.07	3.07	3.00	2.98	2.96	3.02	2.91	3.49
Persons 65 years and over	26 069	6 004	6 004	20 065	9 498	3 085	10 567	3 226	210
In households	24 508	5 772	5 772	18 736	8 792	2 784	9 944	2 865	209
Householder	16 382	3 808	3 808	12 574	5 919	1 959	6 655	1 968	132
Nonfamily householder	7 700	1 706	1 706	5 994	2 896	1 086	3 098	995	49
Living alone	7 379	1 631	1 631	5 748	2 798	1 057	2 950	959	48
Spouse	6 023	1 489	1 489	4 534	2 170	611	2 364	680	57
Other relatives	1 705	387	387	1 318	575	174	743	182	17
Nonrelatives	398	88	88	310	128	40	182	35	3
Institutionalized persons	1 522	232	232	1 290	678	294	612	354	1
Other persons in group quarters	39	-	-	39	28	7	11	7	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	56 895	13 365	13 365	43 530	19 390	5 905	24 140	6 138	1 370
With own children under 18 years	27 037	6 566	6 566	20 471	8 785	2 850	11 686	2 676	991
Number of own children under 18 years	47 690	11 858	11 858	35 832	15 220	4 832	20 612	4 568	1 863
Married-couple families	47 514	11 537	11 537	35 977	16 150	4 702	19 827	4 928	1 283
With own children under 18 years	21 903	5 609	5 609	16 294	7 141	2 210	9 153	1 996	927
Number of own children under 18 years	39 764	10 323	10 323	29 441	12 768	3 931	16 673	3 522	1 769
Female householder, no husband present	7 077	1 337	1 337	5 740	2 462	951	3 278	957	54
With own children under 18 years	4 084	747	747	3 337	1 315	532	2 022	575	33
Number of own children under 18 years	6 402	1 206	1 206	5 196	1 967	748	3 229	899	48
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	84 106	18 330	18 330	65 776	29 018	9 448	36 758	9 539	2 067
Never married	25 477	4 473	4 473	21 004	8 616	3 235	12 388	3 391	567
Now married, except separated	49 342	11 951	11 951	37 391	16 922	4 944	20 469	5 127	1 347
Separated	1 109	194	194	915	421	157	494	140	40
Widowed	1 874	424	424	1 450	689	261	761	195	16
Divorced	6 304	1 288	1 288	5 016	2 370	851	2 646	686	97
Females 15 years and over	90 768	19 276	19 276	71 492	30 916	10 059	40 576	10 744	1 650
Never married	22 088	3 398	3 398	18 690	6 984	2 560	11 706	3 089	245
Now married, except separated	48 954	11 851	11 851	37 103	16 679	4 844	20 424	5 073	1 265
Separated	1 437	247	247	1 190	514	205	676	198	8
Widowed	9 558	2 063	2 063	7 495	3 495	1 211	4 000	1 294	70
Divorced	8 731	1 717	1 717	7 014	3 244	1 239	3 770	1 090	62

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH	
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	Strafford County (pt.), NH	Tract 695
AGE						
All persons	2 285	1 999	1 429	1 193	570	532
Under 5 years	265	226	155	137	71	67
5 to 9 years	233	206	157	134	49	62
10 to 14 years	168	151	123	100	28	50
15 to 19 years	168	143	87	67	56	30
20 to 24 years	303	253	166	143	87	88
25 to 34 years	491	447	315	272	132	139
35 to 44 years	315	272	204	160	68	68
45 to 54 years	156	137	91	69	46	11
55 to 64 years	110	100	79	69	21	11
65 to 74 years	52	43	34	27	9	2
75 to 84 years	14	12	9	9	3	2
85 years and over	10	9	9	6	—	—
3 and 4 years	95	76	50	44	26	23
16 years and over	1 596	1 395	980	812	415	345
18 years and over	1 536	1 345	948	786	397	333
21 years and over	1 399	1 231	879	732	352	308
60 years and over	125	106	87	74	19	11
62 years and over	101	87	70	57	17	6
Median	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.3	24.6	23.5
Female	974	866	639	550	227	231
Under 5 years	134	114	77	71	37	35
5 to 9 years	112	98	77	66	21	26
10 to 14 years	84	72	59	50	13	26
15 to 19 years	77	70	44	36	26	14
20 to 24 years	114	103	73	65	30	36
25 to 34 years	191	176	131	119	45	58
35 to 44 years	114	103	76	58	27	24
45 to 54 years	63	56	43	35	13	7
55 to 64 years	48	44	33	31	11	4
65 to 74 years	24	19	16	12	3	1
75 to 84 years	5	4	3	3	1	—
85 years and over	8	7	7	4	—	—
3 and 4 years	43	34	21	19	13	8
16 years and over	635	574	421	359	153	141
18 years and over	607	549	405	346	144	136
21 years and over	547	495	371	318	124	125
60 years and over	59	50	45	37	5	4
62 years and over	47	39	35	27	4	1
Median	23.6	24.0	24.5	24.3	22.0	22.4
Male	1 311	1 133	790	643	343	301
Median age	26.0	26.3	26.3	26.0	26.1	24.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	2 285	1 999	1 429	1 193	570	532
In households	2 057	1 815	1 293	1 082	522	439
Householder	723	648	439	364	209	129
Family householder	523	463	338	285	125	126
Nonfamily householder	200	185	101	79	84	3
Living alone	155	143	80	63	63	3
Spouse	304	262	196	168	66	92
Child	819	712	523	442	189	203
Other relatives	79	71	58	50	13	11
Nonrelatives	132	122	77	58	45	4
Institutionalized persons	11	11	1	—	10	—
Other persons in group quarters	217	173	135	111	38	93
Persons per household	2.79	2.78	2.93	2.99	2.47	3.52
Persons per family	3.28	3.29	3.35	3.38	3.12	3.57
Persons 65 years and over	76	64	52	42	12	4
In households	74	62	50	41	12	4
Householder	52	45	36	32	9	3
Nonfamily householder	20	17	15	14	2	—
Living alone	18	15	13	12	2	—
Spouse	14	11	8	5	3	1
Other relatives	6	4	4	2	—	—
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	523	463	338	285	125	126
With own children under 18 years	322	288	214	187	74	96
Number of own children under 18 years	683	595	436	367	159	191
Morried-couple families	404	349	250	206	99	112
With own children under 18 years	235	206	153	133	53	85
Number of own children under 18 years	465	400	305	250	95	173
Female householder, no husband present	86	83	64	58	19	7
With own children under 18 years	64	61	45	39	16	6
Number of own children under 18 years	182	164	111	98	53	11
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	975	834	568	459	266	209
Never married	364	303	186	149	117	66
Now married, except separated	478	408	295	241	113	126
Separated	39	36	22	18	14	6
Widowed	18	17	15	12	2	1
Divorced	76	70	50	39	20	10
Females 15 years and over	644	582	426	363	156	144
Never married	214	195	133	112	62	40
Now married, except separated	299	264	199	170	65	96
Separated	29	29	23	21	6	2
Widowed	30	26	23	18	3	1
Divorced	72	68	48	42	20	5

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-- Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA
AGE	
All persons	414
Under 5 years.....	27
5 to 9 years.....	28
10 to 14 years.....	38
15 to 19 years.....	24
20 to 24 years.....	38
25 to 34 years.....	92
35 to 44 years.....	73
45 to 54 years.....	54
55 to 64 years.....	29
65 to 74 years.....	9
75 to 84 years.....	2
85 years and over	—
3 and 4 years	11
16 years and over	319
18 years and over	312
21 years and over	292
60 years and over	22
62 years and over	16
Median	32.1
Female	205
Under 5 years.....	10
5 to 9 years.....	11
10 to 14 years.....	17
15 to 19 years.....	16
20 to 24 years.....	20
25 to 34 years.....	49
35 to 44 years.....	39
45 to 54 years.....	25
55 to 64 years.....	10
65 to 74 years.....	7
75 to 84 years.....	1
85 years and over	—
3 and 4 years	3
16 years and over	165
18 years and over	160
21 years and over	149
60 years and over	13
62 years and over	10
Median	32.6
Male	209
Median age	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	414
In households	394
Householder	159
Family householder	108
Nonfamily householder	51
Living alone	32
Spouse	75
Child	124
Other relatives	10
Nonrelatives	26
Institutionalized persons	2
Other persons in group quarters	18
Persons per household	2.69
Persons per family	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	11
In households	11
Householder	8
Nonfamily householder	2
Living alone	2
Spouse	—
Other relatives	3
Nonrelatives	—
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	108
With own children under 18 years	62
Number of own children under 18 years	98
Married-couple families	69
With own children under 18 years	38
Number of own children under 18 years	64
Female householder, no husband present	29
With own children under 18 years	18
Number of own children under 18 years	24
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	154
Never married	44
Now married, except separated	83
Separated	3
Widowed	5
Divorced	19
Females 15 years and over	167
Never married	41
Now married, except separated	76
Separated	2
Widowed	11
Divorced	37

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth--Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
AGE					
All persons	2 136	1 859	938	447	921
Under 5 years	194	162	82	36	80
5 to 9 years	192	159	75	35	84
10 to 14 years	163	146	90	42	56
15 to 19 years	192	163	75	34	88
20 to 24 years	230	209	84	47	125
25 to 34 years	476	417	210	100	207
35 to 44 years	379	333	170	84	163
45 to 54 years	149	130	75	26	55
55 to 64 years	95	81	42	23	39
65 to 74 years	55	50	29	18	21
75 to 84 years	11	9	6	2	3
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	79	66	29	17	37
16 years and over	1 552	1 365	678	327	687
18 years and over	1 481	1 306	644	311	662
21 years and over	1 345	1 183	600	291	583
60 years and over	95	86	49	28	37
62 years and over	82	74	41	25	33
Median	27.1	27.3	28.3	28.0	26.4
Female	1 185	1 018	507	252	511
Under 5 years	110	94	46	23	48
5 to 9 years	104	84	44	20	40
10 to 14 years	77	70	41	16	29
15 to 19 years	95	77	34	13	43
20 to 24 years	115	107	38	22	69
25 to 34 years	257	218	113	59	105
35 to 44 years	235	205	107	59	98
45 to 54 years	88	73	37	13	36
55 to 64 years	66	57	28	17	29
65 to 74 years	30	26	15	8	11
75 to 84 years	8	7	4	2	3
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	45	39	16	11	23
16 years and over	881	761	370	189	391
18 years and over	844	733	354	183	379
21 years and over	771	666	336	178	330
60 years and over	63	56	30	18	26
62 years and over	52	46	24	15	22
Median	28.7	28.7	30.0	30.3	27.6
Male	951	841	431	195	410
Median age	25.2	25.7	26.2	24.5	25.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 136	1 859	938	447	921
In households	1 995	1 726	913	427	813
Householder	484	432	212	90	220
Family householder	370	323	164	67	159
Nonfamily householder	114	109	48	23	61
Living alone	66	63	25	9	38
Spouse	536	462	238	124	224
Child	723	609	337	156	272
Other relatives	118	96	58	26	38
Nonrelatives	134	127	68	31	59
Institutionalized persons	4	3	1	1	2
Other persons in group quarters	137	130	24	19	106
Persons per household	3.21	3.16	3.34	3.31	2.99
Persons per family	3.61	3.59	3.68	3.61	3.49
Persons 65 years and over	66	59	35	20	24
In households	65	59	35	20	24
Householder	24	22	13	8	9
Nonfamily householder	6	6	4	4	2
Living alone	6	6	4	4	2
Spouse	9	8	5	2	3
Other relatives	27	24	15	9	9
Nonrelatives	5	5	2	1	3
Institutionalized persons	1	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	370	323	164	67	159
With own children under 18 years	233	202	104	42	98
Number of own children under 18 years	622	523	279	134	244
Morried-couple families	325	284	139	53	145
With own children under 18 years	207	180	91	34	89
Number of own children under 18 years	564	467	250	113	217
Female householder, no husband present	25	20	9	5	11
With own children under 18 years	16	13	6	4	7
Number of own children under 18 years	28	27	13	10	14
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	693	622	315	141	307
Never married	295	267	130	64	137
Now married, except separated	359	320	161	63	159
Separated	5	5	5	3	—
Widowed	6	5	5	4	—
Divorced	28	25	14	7	11
Females 15 years and over	894	770	376	193	394
Never married	206	177	65	32	112
Now married, except separated	599	514	266	141	248
Separated	10	8	4	—	4
Widowed	41	36	20	12	16
Divorced	38	35	21	8	14

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
AGE					
All persons	1 994	1 660	853	518	807
Under 5 years	249	206	106	68	100
5 to 9 years	209	177	102	69	75
10 to 14 years	168	139	68	43	71
15 to 19 years	166	134	46	22	88
20 to 24 years	235	203	91	58	112
25 to 34 years	430	359	209	134	150
35 to 44 years	262	217	116	70	101
45 to 54 years	128	103	49	24	54
55 to 64 years	82	63	35	14	28
65 to 74 years	40	35	17	6	18
75 to 84 years	18	17	10	8	7
85 years and over	7	7	4	2	3
3 and 4 years	94	78	39	29	39
16 years and over	1 328	1 106	564	331	542
18 years and over	1 274	1 065	551	327	514
21 years and over	1 158	966	517	307	449
60 years and over	109	96	51	23	45
62 years and over	95	84	45	21	39
Median	24.3	24.3	25.7	24.9	22.9
Female	972	815	403	234	412
Under 5 years	125	99	51	27	48
5 to 9 years	106	90	51	33	39
10 to 14 years	72	62	32	21	30
15 to 19 years	88	77	25	13	52
20 to 24 years	106	90	38	27	52
25 to 34 years	204	172	94	56	78
35 to 44 years	128	109	55	34	54
45 to 54 years	68	53	27	13	26
55 to 64 years	37	29	15	3	14
65 to 74 years	22	19	7	2	12
75 to 84 years	10	9	5	4	4
85 years and over	6	6	3	1	3
3 and 4 years	39	28	14	8	14
16 years and over	647	546	262	148	284
18 years and over	619	523	255	146	268
21 years and over	559	470	240	137	230
60 years and over	57	51	25	8	26
62 years and over	53	48	22	7	26
Median	24.5	24.4	25.4	24.3	22.9
Male	1 022	845	450	284	395
Median age	24.2	24.1	25.9	25.3	23.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	1 994	1 660	853	518	807
In households	1 863	1 543	785	472	758
Householder	565	467	247	146	220
Family householder	412	335	176	106	159
Nonfamily householder	153	132	71	40	61
Living alone	101	86	49	28	37
Spouse	382	312	161	98	151
Child	753	627	316	201	311
Other relatives	59	48	29	9	19
Nonrelatives	104	89	32	18	57
Institutionalized persons	6	6	2	2	4
Other persons in group quarters	125	111	66	44	45
Persons per household	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.86	2.81
Persons per family	3.25	3.27	3.35	3.40	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	65	59	31	16	28
In households	63	57	29	14	28
Householder	43	38	22	10	16
Nonfamily householder	21	18	11	5	7
Living alone	20	17	10	4	7
Spouse	12	11	2	2	9
Other relatives	6	6	3	1	3
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	1	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	412	335	176	106	159
With own children under 18 years	267	223	119	80	104
Number of own children under 18 years	676	559	283	183	276
Married-couple families	338	273	149	89	124
With own children under 18 years	210	174	99	67	75
Number of own children under 18 years	533	430	226	148	204
Female householder, no husband present	58	50	20	12	30
With own children under 18 years	49	44	18	11	26
Number of own children under 18 years	130	119	55	34	64
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	699	574	308	185	266
Never married	235	198	98	60	100
Now married, except separated	385	311	172	99	139
Separated	13	11	6	6	5
Widowed	8	7	7	7	—
Divorced	58	47	25	13	22
Females 15 years and over	669	564	269	153	295
Never married	173	153	58	29	95
Now married, except separated	389	320	166	97	154
Separated	17	15	8	3	7
Widowed	30	26	12	5	14
Divorced	60	50	25	19	25

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-- Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
AGE					
All persons	216 766	168 801	73 197	23 708	95 604
Under 5 years	15 599	11 975	5 112	1 822	6 863
5 to 9 years	14 720	11 148	4 682	1 464	6 466
10 to 14 years	12 575	9 242	3 867	1 117	5 375
15 to 19 years	15 106	12 157	3 820	1 136	8 337
20 to 24 years	19 170	16 553	5 852	2 305	10 701
25 to 34 years	40 790	32 561	14 845	5 649	17 716
35 to 44 years	33 781	25 273	11 860	3 464	13 413
45 to 54 years	21 339	16 259	7 491	1 926	8 768
55 to 64 years	17 676	13 621	6 196	1 751	7 425
65 to 74 years	14 853	11 365	5 304	1 615	6 061
75 to 84 years	8 452	6 507	3 056	1 053	3 451
85 years and over	2 705	2 140	1 112	406	1 028
3 and 4 years	6 324	4 815	2 030	686	2 785
16 years and over	171 560	134 705	58 767	19 094	75 938
18 years and over	166 638	131 062	57 233	18 646	73 829
21 years and over	154 528	120 549	54 760	17 839	65 789
60 years and over	34 746	26 644	12 508	3 945	14 136
62 years and over	31 279	23 997	11 256	3 585	12 741
Median	32.6	32.0	33.9	31.6	30.5
Female	111 030	86 785	37 343	12 070	49 442
Under 5 years	7 602	5 828	2 499	903	3 329
5 to 9 years	7 165	5 443	2 239	692	3 204
10 to 14 years	6 008	4 455	1 886	516	2 569
15 to 19 years	7 699	6 304	1 861	590	4 443
20 to 24 years	9 644	8 415	2 830	1 100	5 585
25 to 34 years	20 343	16 138	7 274	2 668	8 864
35 to 44 years	16 922	12 684	5 951	1 735	6 733
45 to 54 years	10 730	8 234	3 789	993	4 445
55 to 64 years	9 206	7 093	3 248	941	3 845
65 to 74 years	8 254	6 352	2 970	931	3 382
75 to 84 years	5 384	4 193	1 948	685	2 245
85 years and over	2 073	1 646	848	316	798
3 and 4 years	3 078	2 347	996	343	1 351
16 years and over	89 174	70 245	30 354	9 856	39 891
18 years and over	86 753	68 437	29 598	9 617	38 839
21 years and over	80 354	62 794	28 403	9 223	34 391
60 years and over	20 365	15 732	7 377	2 410	8 355
62 years and over	18 570	14 360	6 747	2 220	7 613
Median	33.5	32.8	35.1	33.0	31.1
Male	105 736	82 016	35 854	11 638	46 162
Median age	31.7	31.2	32.7	30.3	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	216 766	168 801	73 197	23 708	95 604
In households	208 195	160 833	71 409	22 657	89 424
Householder	82 401	64 315	29 372	9 713	34 943
Family householder	56 604	43 297	19 273	5 843	24 024
Nonfamily householder	25 797	21 018	10 099	3 870	10 919
Living alone	19 224	15 411	7 561	2 846	7 850
Spouse	47 109	35 647	15 988	4 599	19 659
Child	60 580	45 894	19 816	6 059	26 078
Other relatives	5 858	4 558	1 954	607	2 604
Nonrelatives	12 247	10 419	4 279	1 679	6 140
Institutionalized persons	1 843	1 575	754	356	821
Other persons in group quarters	6 728	6 393	1 034	695	5 359
Persons per household	2.54	2.51	2.44	2.35	2.57
Persons per family	3.02	3.00	2.97	2.96	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	26 010	20 012	9 472	3 074	10 540
In households	24 451	18 685	8 768	2 775	9 917
Householder	16 342	12 539	5 899	1 951	6 640
Nonfamily householder	7 680	5 977	2 885	1 081	3 092
Living alone	7 360	5 732	2 788	1 053	2 944
Spouse	6 012	4 524	2 169	610	2 355
Other relatives	1 700	1 313	573	174	740
Nonrelatives	397	309	127	40	182
Institutionalized persons	1 520	1 288	676	292	612
Other persons in group quarters	39	39	28	7	11
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	56 604	43 297	19 273	5 843	24 024
With own children under 18 years	26 860	20 325	8 710	2 806	11 615
Number of own children under 18 years	47 208	35 437	15 029	4 727	20 408
Married-couple families	47 276	35 788	16 053	4 650	19 735
With own children under 18 years	21 766	16 181	7 080	2 173	9 101
Number of own children under 18 years	39 384	29 134	12 617	3 846	16 517
Female householder, no husband present	7 034	5 702	2 447	944	3 255
With own children under 18 years	4 048	3 305	1 302	526	2 003
Number of own children under 18 years	6 309	5 114	1 928	728	3 186
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	83 617	65 377	28 817	9 346	36 560
Never married	25 313	20 863	8 555	3 206	12 308
Now married, except separated	49 071	37 177	16 810	4 888	20 367
Separated	1 103	910	418	154	492
Widowed	1 870	1 446	685	257	761
Divorced	6 260	4 981	2 349	841	2 632
Females 15 years and over	90 255	71 059	30 719	9 959	40 340
Never married	21 957	18 572	6 943	2 541	11 629
Now married, except separated	48 655	36 860	16 558	4 782	20 302
Separated	1 425	1 179	509	204	670
Widowed	9 532	7 472	3 485	1 207	3 987
Divorced	8 686	6 976	3 224	1 225	3 752

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		York County (pt.), ME	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH			York County, ME				
	Moine (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city		Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340
RACE	223 578 218 216 2 285 2 414 400 11 3 3 2 136 2 055 273 171 198 275 114 108 — 274 103 142 81 26 9 9 43 3 527	48 936 48 214 286 80 77 3 — 277 262 32 65 23 10 29 11 51 — 6 8 27 15 9 9 — 5 1 79	174 642 170 002 1 999 334 323 8 3 1 859 1 793 365 208 148 188 246 103 57 — 268 95 115 66 17 9 38 3 2 448	48 936 48 214 286 80 77 3 — 277 262 32 65 23 10 29 11 51 — 6 8 27 15 9 9 — 5 1 79	25 925 24 014 1 193 334 333 68 2 2 938 904 136 117 62 60 134 48 15 — 212 58 62 34 24 5 6 22 21 1 200	98 111 96 218 570 204 207 197 6 1 921 889 229 91 116 86 128 112 55 42 — 56 37 53 32 12 3 3 16 1 198	25 042 24 390 265 53 49 4 — 284 276 53 33 24 29 18 33 5 — 36 14 12 8 2 2 4 — 50	26 630 26 291 85 54 54 — — 147 138 36 15 24 6 8 8 — — 3 3 6 — — — — — 53	11 249 10 968 82 33 33 — — — 123 120 26 16 9 22 23 5 7 — 11 4 7 3 3 — — — 43	5 984 5 895 6 15 15 — — — 65 65 8 2 3 8 6 28 — — — — 4 5 — — — — 3	3 804 3 771 5 8 7 — — — 19 19 5 2 2 2 8 — — — — — — — — 1	8 759 8 699 14 7 7 — — — 33 32 13 2 2 5 1 7 — — — — 4 4 3 2 2 — — 1 4	
HISPANIC ORIGIN	223 578 1 994 602 457 113 822 221 584	48 936 334 101 58 6 169 48 602	174 642 1 660 501 399 107 653 172 982	48 936 334 101 58 6 169 48 602	25 925 518 189 151 27 151 25 407	98 111 807 230 170 49 358 97 304	25 042 254 64 52 5 127 24 788	26 630 192 51 53 8 26 438	11 249 102 44 24 10 24 11 147	5 984 23 6 4 — 13 5 961	3 804 8 1 1 — 6 3 796	8 759 33 12 9 — 12 8 726	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	223 578	48 936	174 642	48 936	25 925	98 111	25 042	26 630	11 249	5 984	3 804	8 759	
White	218 216	48 214	170 002	48 214	24 014	96 218	24 390	26 291	10 968	5 895	3 771	8 699	
Hispanic origin	1 994	334	1 660	334	518	807	254	192	102	23	8	33	
Not of Hispanic origin	216 786	47 965	168 801	47 965	306	614	203	146	59	20	7	8 669	
Black	2 285	286	1 999	286	1 193	95 570	24 187	26 85	10 909	5 875	3 764	8 669	
Hispanic origin	54	7	47	7	28	15	3	4	82	6	5	14	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 231	279	1 952	279	1 165	95	262	81	4	—	—	14	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	414	80	334	80	71	204	53	39	33	6	5	7	
Hispanic origin	26	4	22	4	9	18	4	—	9	1	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	388	76	312	76	69	186	49	54	24	14	8	7	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 136	277	1 859	277	447	921	284	147	123	65	19	35	
Hispanic origin	48	7	41	7	18	14	2	7	1	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 088	270	1 818	270	429	907	282	140	122	65	19	35	
Other race	527	79	448	79	200	198	50	53	43	3	1	4	
Hispanic origin	416	67	349	67	164	146	42	35	29	2	1	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	111	12	99	12	47	52	8	18	14	1	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME—Can.					Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH					
	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695
RACE											
All persons.....	5 877	9 811	5 329	9 020	352	3 885	70	2 652	2 196	2 353	6 336
White.....	5 791	9 735	5 263	8 751	309	3 774	45	2 552	2 110	2 084	5 477
Black.....	30	32	25	145	29	70	16	71	49	216	532
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	14	12	15	4	11	2	8	8	3	14
Not of Hispanic origin.....	5	13	12	14	4	11	1	8	8	3	14
Hispanic origin.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	46	26	21	58	7	16	6	10	19	35	197
Asian.....	45	26	17	53	5	15	6	10	19	34	175
Chinese.....	5	5	4	4	—	—	—	1	4	—	15
Filipino.....	10	10	1	24	5	3	6	1	3	3	59
Japanese.....	6	2	3	3	—	7	—	1	4	1	5
Asian Indian.....	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	2	2
Korean.....	1	4	3	4	—	2	—	4	6	7	34
Vietnamese.....	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	5	8
Cambodian.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian.....	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
Thai.....	7	2	1	7	—	1	—	1	—	3	27
Other Asian.....	—	3	4	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	19
Pacific Islander.....	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Hawaiian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Guamanian.....	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	21
Other Pacific Islander.....	—	4	8	51	3	14	1	11	10	15	116
Other race.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons.....	5 877	9 811	5 329	9 020	352	3 885	70	2 652	2 196	2 353	6 336
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	31	46	32	130	11	56	5	29	14	31	273
Mexican.....	7	6	17	49	3	13	3	7	2	7	127
Puerto Rican.....	6	6	5	23	4	24	1	11	6	6	64
Cuban.....	—	3	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	10
Other Hispanic.....	18	31	28	57	4	16	1	8	4	17	72
Not of Hispanic origin.....	5 846	9 765	5 277	8 890	341	3 829	65	2 623	2 182	2 322	6 063
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons.....	5 877	9 811	5 329	9 020	352	3 885	70	2 652	2 196	2 353	6 336
White.....	5 791	9 735	5 263	8 751	309	3 774	45	2 552	2 110	2 084	5 477
Hispanic origin.....	25	39	44	78	6	40	4	22	6	21	136
Not of Hispanic origin.....	5 766	9 696	5 219	8 673	303	3 734	41	2 530	2 104	2 063	5 341
Black.....	30	32	25	145	29	70	16	71	49	216	532
Hispanic origin.....	3	—	—	2	2	4	—	3	—	6	13
Not of Hispanic origin.....	27	32	25	143	27	66	16	68	49	210	519
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	14	12	15	4	11	2	8	8	3	14
Hispanic origin.....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin.....	5	12	12	14	4	11	2	7	8	3	14
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	46	26	21	58	7	16	6	10	19	35	197
Hispanic origin.....	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	14
Not of Hispanic origin.....	45	25	20	54	7	16	6	10	19	32	183
Other race.....	2	4	8	51	3	14	1	11	10	15	116
Hispanic origin.....	2	4	7	45	3	12	1	3	8	1	110
Not of Hispanic origin.....	3	—	1	6	—	2	—	8	2	14	6

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH— Con.		Remainder of Rockingham County, NH							
	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700
RACE										
All persons	5 988	2 445	12 469	12 278	3 637	4 967	8 045	3 678	80	733
White	5 436	2 336	12 285	12 163	3 612	4 895	7 742	3 596	72	729
Black	181	58	54	38	13	15	52	46	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	4	13	12	—	12	15	1	—	—
American Indian	20	3	13	12	—	12	15	—	—	—
Eskimo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	127	37	101	55	12	36	231	33	1	1
Asian	127	37	100	52	12	36	230	29	1	1
Chinese	42	9	23	7	—	7	12	9	—	—
Filipino	11	1	3	2	10	4	3	1	—	—
Japanese	9	2	16	7	1	4	3	4	—	—
Asian Indian	16	—	7	2	—	4	5	—	—	—
Korean	18	12	17	15	—	10	10	2	—	—
Vietnamese	11	4	6	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	1	5	8	—	—	—	178	—	—	—
Thai	8	4	3	5	—	1	3	4	—	—
Other Asian	11	—	8	10	—	1	9	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	23	10	16	10	—	9	5	2	1	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	5 988	2 445	12 469	12 278	3 637	4 967	8 045	3 678	80	733
Hispanic origin (of any race)	77	33	61	86	6	33	67	55	3	3
Mexican	15	15	15	22	—	15	11	10	2	—
Puerto Rican	32	5	12	17	2	4	13	25	—	—
Cuban	5	5	3	5	1	5	12	5	—	—
Other Hispanic	25	8	31	42	3	9	31	15	—	3
Not of Hispanic origin	5 911	2 412	12 408	12 192	3 631	4 934	7 978	3 623	77	730
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	5 988	2 445	12 469	12 278	3 637	4 967	8 045	3 678	80	733
White	5 636	2 336	12 285	12 163	3 612	4 895	7 742	3 596	72	729
Hispanic origin	34	23	45	77	6	47	72	48	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin	5 982	2 313	12 240	12 086	3 606	4 868	7 683	3 548	70	727
Black	181	58	54	38	13	15	52	46	6	—
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	179	58	54	38	13	15	49	45	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	4	13	12	—	12	15	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	20	4	12	11	—	12	15	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	127	37	101	55	12	36	231	33	1	1
Hispanic origin	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	126	37	100	54	12	36	230	29	1	1
Other race	23	10	16	10	—	9	5	2	1	2
Hispanic origin	14	7	6	7	—	6	4	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.		Dover city, Strafford County, NH					Rochester city, Strafford County, NH				
		Tract 700-99	Tract 710	Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844
RACE													
All persons		107	4 612	4 941	3 613	4 694	1 728	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198
White		99	4 577	4 801	3 546	4 571	1 668	5 141	4 663	3 947	6 797	6 367	4 158
Black		2	10	59	12	42	31	65	56	4	18	22	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	5	12	5	7	5	12	9	2	12	9	9
Asian		—	4	11	5	7	4	11	11	2	9	12	—
Eskimo		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	19	49	45	69	21	49	51	18	41	47	11
Asian		1	19	43	45	69	21	48	50	18	37	45	10
Chinese		—	10	8	9	4	8	17	7	6	2	17	1
Filipino		—	—	14	—	8	2	7	2	—	5	5	3
Japanese		—	—	5	6	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	2
Asian Indian		—	4	3	—	17	1	3	2	1	1	3	—
Korean		—	2	1	1	8	1	4	4	4	14	4	3
Vietnamese		—	2	1	1	15	1	4	4	1	2	5	—
Cambodian		1	—	1	8	8	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	16	—	—	—	19	—	—	3	—
Thai		—	—	6	1	1	—	4	2	—	10	1	—
Other Asian		—	—	2	3	3	1	—	3	2	—	3	—
Pacific Islander		1	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	1
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	5	5	3	12	5	—	19	17	6
Other race		4	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		107	4 612	4 941	3 613	4 694	1 728	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198
Hispanic origin (of any race)		13	8	51	36	41	38	58	30	33	54	35	25
Mexican		7	—	10	8	9	12	18	7	12	9	12	8
Puerto Rican		3	2	14	6	9	7	7	9	7	20	9	5
Cuban		—	—	1	2	1	4	1	2	—	—	3	—
Other Hispanic		3	6	26	20	22	15	32	12	14	25	11	12
Not of Hispanic origin		94	4 604	4 890	3 577	4 653	1 690	5 221	4 757	3 943	6 830	6 430	4 173
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		107	4 612	4 941	3 613	4 694	1 728	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198
White		99	4 577	4 801	3 546	4 571	1 668	5 141	4 663	3 947	6 797	6 367	4 158
Hispanic origin		8	7	34	31	33	35	46	24	28	31	26	21
Not of Hispanic origin		91	4 570	4 767	3 515	4 538	1 633	5 095	4 639	3 919	6 766	6 341	4 137
Black		2	10	59	12	42	31	65	56	4	18	22	14
Hispanic origin		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	10	58	12	42	31	65	54	4	17	19	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	5	12	5	7	5	12	12	2	9	12	9
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	5	12	5	4	5	11	12	2	9	12	9
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	19	49	45	69	21	49	51	18	41	47	11
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	19	49	45	68	20	49	51	18	36	46	10
Other race		4	1	20	5	5	3	12	5	5	19	17	6
Hispanic origin		3	—	16	5	1	2	11	1	—	17	5	3
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	12	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Stafford County, NH—Con.		Somersworth city, Stafford County, NH		Remainder of Stafford County, NH						
	Tract 845	Tract 846	Tract 830.02	Tract 830.98	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 805	Tract 820	Tract 850	Tract 870	Tract 880
RACE											
All persons	3 192	1 915	4 558	6 691	2 146	9 672	5 133	2 645	6 164	5 739	3 691
White	3 135	1 887	4 414	6 554	2 116	9 370	5 022	2 614	6 100	5 681	3 666
Black	12	15	50	32	15	60	19	14	19	8	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	3	13	20	3	5	16	2	16	3	3
American Indian	19	3	13	20	1	5	15	2	16	19	3
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	9	65	38	10	224	—	13	15	16	17
Asian	19	9	65	38	10	220	72	13	15	12	15
Chinese	6	4	6	20	4	82	21	1	4	—	1
Filipino	2	7	9	7	—	15	1	1	—	3	—
Japanese	2	—	9	—	—	29	2	3	—	2	2
Asian Indian	2	—	11	11	2	52	11	2	4	2	2
Korean	—	—	8	5	4	19	18	3	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	1	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	—	10	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	5	5	3	4	—	12	5	—	1	1	—
Hawaiian	2	—	—	3	—	4	2	—	—	4	2
Samoan	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	5	1	16	27	2	13	—	2	14	15	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 192	1 915	4 558	6 691	2 146	9 672	5 133	2 645	6 164	5 739	3 691
Hispanic origin (of any race)	34	11	36	66	18	81	39	21	33	40	7
Mexican	7	3	10	34	8	14	13	10	9	15	2
Puerto Rican	9	3	14	10	4	7	1	3	11	12	3
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	17	4	11	13	2	47	25	6	29	13	2
Not of Hispanic origin	3 158	1 904	4 522	6 625	2 128	9 591	5 094	2 624	6 111	5 699	3 684
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 192	1 915	4 558	6 691	2 146	9 672	5 133	2 645	6 164	5 739	3 691
White	3 135	1 887	4 414	6 554	2 116	9 370	5 022	2 614	6 100	5 681	3 666
Hispanic origin	30	10	24	35	13	67	30	19	39	32	6
Not of Hispanic origin	3 105	1 877	4 390	6 519	2 103	9 303	4 992	2 595	6 061	5 649	3 660
Black	12	15	50	32	15	60	19	14	19	8	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	12	15	50	28	12	60	19	14	18	8	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	19	3	13	20	3	5	16	2	16	19	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	19	3	13	11	3	4	12	2	16	19	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	9	65	38	10	224	72	13	15	16	17
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	58	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	21	9	65	57	10	223	70	13	14	16	17
Other race	5	1	16	27	2	13	4	2	14	15	2
Hispanic origin	4	1	12	17	2	12	3	2	12	8	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	4	10	—	1	1	—	2	7	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH			
					Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city
All housing units	100 891	25 074	25 074	75 817	36 579	11 369	39 238	11 307	11 076	4 719
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	84 311	18 338	18 338	65 973	30 315	10 329	35 658	10 345	10 221	4 374
Owner-occupied housing units	54 725	14 049	14 049	40 676	18 065	4 326	22 611	5 190	7 051	2 549
Percent of occupied housing units	64.9	76.6	76.6	61.7	59.6	41.9	63.4	50.2	69.0	58.3
White	54 231	13 951	13 951	40 280	17 871	4 229	22 409	5 136	7 000	2 520
Black	194	39	39	155	93	65	62	20	15	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	66	21	21	45	19	7	26	3	8	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	197	31	31	166	74	23	92	30	19	15
Other race	37	7	7	30	8	2	22	1	9	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	241	59	59	182	75	25	107	29	31	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	54 035	13 902	13 902	40 133	17 807	4 207	22 326	5 108	6 979	2 515
Renter-occupied housing units	29 586	4 289	4 289	25 297	12 250	6 003	13 047	5 155	3 170	1 825
White	28 582	4 210	4 210	24 372	11 675	5 575	12 697	4 996	3 116	1 768
Black	529	36	36	493	346	299	147	89	18	22
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	93	8	8	85	40	20	45	18	14	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	287	21	21	266	138	67	128	43	16	22
Other race	95	14	14	81	51	42	30	9	6	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	324	39	39	285	172	121	113	58	21	18
White, not of Hispanic origin	28 366	4 184	4 184	24 182	11 565	5 506	12 617	4 951	3 101	1 760
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	16 580	6 736	6 736	9 844	6 264	1 040	3 580	962	855	345
For sale only	1 547	384	384	1 163	581	165	582	136	212	60
For rent	4 557	772	772	3 785	2 230	539	1 555	616	446	221
Rented or sold, not occupied	679	133	133	546	360	76	186	51	41	19
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8 645	5 167	5 167	3 478	2 597	45	881	72	50	10
For migrant workers	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
Other vacant	1 149	279	279	870	495	215	375	87	105	35
Boarded up	68	12	12	56	28	14	28	4	11	5
ROOMS										
1 room	1 736	265	265	1 471	989	174	482	142	94	44
2 rooms	3 757	698	698	3 059	1 590	569	1 469	608	336	113
3 rooms	10 071	1 791	1 791	8 280	3 906	1 425	4 374	1 675	1 111	552
4 rooms	22 290	4 732	4 732	17 558	8 391	3 155	9 167	2 640	2 893	1 282
5 rooms	20 286	5 180	5 180	15 106	7 092	2 404	8 014	2 068	2 552	1 023
6 rooms	17 235	5 089	5 089	12 146	5 514	1 629	6 632	1 840	1 910	806
7 rooms	11 522	3 392	3 392	8 130	3 899	981	4 231	1 088	1 143	456
8 or more rooms	13 994	3 927	3 927	10 067	5 198	1 032	4 869	1 246	1 037	443
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	55 042	17 914	17 914	37 128	17 675	3 854	19 453	4 649	5 129	1 979
1, attached	5 404	833	833	4 571	3 354	1 881	1 217	536	362	61
2	7 575	1 631	1 631	5 944	2 584	882	3 360	1 145	942	700
3 or 4	7 930	1 163	1 163	6 767	2 919	1 399	3 848	1 575	1 151	588
5 to 9	6 137	787	787	5 350	2 671	1 154	2 679	1 034	696	289
10 to 19	3 591	256	256	3 335	1 929	705	1 406	533	273	202
20 to 49	3 431	54	54	3 377	1 943	669	1 434	882	218	195
50 or more	1 546	50	50	1 496	641	267	855	497	154	135
Mobile home or trailer	8 879	2 018	2 018	6 861	2 272	362	4 589	369	2 041	537
Other	1 356	368	368	988	591	196	397	87	110	33
Occupied housing units	84 311	18 338	18 338	65 973	30 315	10 329	35 658	10 345	10 221	4 374
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	19 577	3 849	3 849	15 728	7 729	2 951	7 999	2 870	2 304	985
2 persons	29 096	6 218	6 218	22 878	10 655	3 471	12 223	3 737	3 436	1 506
3 persons	15 318	3 376	3 376	11 942	5 259	1 793	6 683	1 774	1 956	845
4 persons	13 470	3 233	3 233	10 237	4 456	1 408	5 781	1 325	1 690	677
5 persons	4 914	1 210	1 210	3 704	1 641	520	2 063	444	582	241
6 or more persons	1 936	452	452	1 484	575	186	909	195	253	120
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.36	2.36	2.25	2.20	2.14	2.30	2.12	2.32	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.39	2.33	2.20	2.45	2.34	2.39	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	2.13	2.13	2.00	1.97	2.08	2.02	1.87	2.13	2.09
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	82 998	18 107	18 107	64 891	29 896	10 153	34 995	10 225	10 028	4 291
1.01 to 1.50	1 034	197	197	837	313	127	524	84	158	73
1.51 or more	279	34	34	245	106	49	139	36	35	10
Mean	.46	.45	.45	.47	.45	.48	.48	.46	.49	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	38 340	10 245	10 245	28 095	12 985	3 275	15 110	3 969	4 332	1 677
Less than \$20,000	133	32	32	101	32	10	69	12	21	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	309	60	60	249	38	11	211	26	83	25
\$40,000 to \$59,999	757	152	152	605	144	71	461	129	142	43
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 985	474	474	1 511	331	143	1 180	211	487	102
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5 233	1 371	1 371	3 862	795	305	3 067	669	1 190	440
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15 336	4 299	4 299	11 037	4 552	1 513	6 485	1 953	1 892	861
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7 949	2 080	2 080	5 869	3 552	806	2 317	594	367	162
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3 119	806	806	2 313	1 533	199	780	200	97	32
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1 552	377	377	1 175	845	109	330	98	34	2
\$300,000 or more	1 967	594	594	1 373	1 163	108	210	77	19	3
Median (dollars)	134 100	134 100	134 100	134 100	157 100	137 600	116 500	119 900	105 200	109 600
Mean (dollars)	154 700	157 600	157 600	153 700	183 200	149 600	128 300	133 200	112 000	114 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 004	4 125	4 125	24 879	12 049	5 936	12 830	5 116	3 132	1 815
Median contract rent (dollars)	479	478	478	479	519	496	452	468	427	454
Mean contract rent (dollars)	495	492	492	496	538	505	460	468	425	427
With meals included in rent	143	5	5	138	90	53	48	30	7	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	949	365	365	970	1 046	1 123	829	1 078	400	533
No meals included in rent	26 757	3 703	3 703	23 054	10 615	4 880	12 439	4 989	3 029	1 782
No cash rent	2 104	417	417	1 687	1 344	1 003	343	97	96	30

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME								
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99
All housing units.....	2 219	—	1 455	6 690	2 262	6 502	2 038	3 908	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	2 055	—	1 284	3 569	2 104	3 786	1 933	3 607	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 589	—	1 030	2 856	1 600	3 017	1 611	2 346	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	77.3	—	80.2	80.0	76.0	79.7	83.3	65.0	—
White.....	1 577	—	1 025	2 847	1 583	3 006	1 603	2 310	—
Black.....	1	—	1	1	7	6	1	22	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	—	1	2	3	1	3	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	—	2	6	6	4	2	7	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	—	2	5	8	14	13	13	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 574	—	1 024	2 842	1 577	2 992	1 592	2 301	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	466	—	254	713	504	769	322	1 261	—
White.....	457	—	251	708	500	764	315	1 215	—
Black.....	1	—	—	1	2	2	4	26	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	—	1	3	2	—	2	6	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	2	3	2	4	2	25	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	456	—	249	705	499	761	313	1 201	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	164	—	171	3 121	158	2 716	105	301	—
For sale only.....	29	—	19	117	22	132	16	49	—
For rent.....	86	—	28	262	68	196	29	103	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	—	9	27	9	45	5	29	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	13	—	89	2 655	30	2 247	39	94	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	27	—	26	59	29	96	16	26	—
Boarded up.....	3	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	9	—	4	141	3	45	3	60	—
2 rooms.....	35	—	31	319	45	165	13	90	—
3 rooms.....	195	—	86	532	188	439	69	282	—
4 rooms.....	480	—	208	1 293	420	1 151	345	835	—
5 rooms.....	486	—	331	1 479	428	1 243	423	790	—
6 rooms.....	464	—	300	1 317	489	1 270	440	809	—
7 rooms.....	267	—	242	749	347	925	361	501	—
8 or more rooms.....	283	—	253	860	342	1 264	384	541	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	—	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.4	—
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	—	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	—	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	—	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	—	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.3	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 352	—	1 121	4 653	1 543	5 196	1 607	2 442	—
1, attached.....	25	—	30	296	43	228	40	171	—
2.....	159	—	86	329	199	276	92	490	—
3 or 4.....	123	—	86	225	199	249	26	255	—
5 to 9.....	142	—	16	165	59	183	39	183	—
10 to 19.....	13	—	24	69	48	65	—	37	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	391	—	79	691	150	212	216	279	—
Other.....	14	—	13	158	21	93	18	51	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 055	—	1 284	3 569	2 104	3 786	1 933	3 607	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	336	—	205	923	361	793	350	881	—
2 persons.....	598	—	364	1 250	671	1 395	633	1 307	—
3 persons.....	402	—	263	613	426	679	362	631	—
4 persons.....	475	—	288	516	438	595	390	531	—
5 persons.....	177	—	120	192	164	238	143	176	—
6 or more persons.....	67	—	44	75	44	86	55	81	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.73	—	2.78	2.19	2.55	2.29	2.47	2.21	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.88	—	2.89	2.26	2.70	2.35	2.47	2.21	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.29	—	2.37	1.83	2.20	2.02	2.50	2.18	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2 015	—	1 255	3 532	2 070	3 750	1 914	3 571	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	35	—	26	32	28	30	18	28	—
1.51 or more.....	5	—	3	5	6	6	1	8	—
Mean.....	.52	—	.49	.43	.48	.42	.45	.44	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 008	—	735	2 004	1 189	2 344	1 192	1 773	—
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	10	6	8	1	5	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	8	—	3	16	4	16	5	8	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	21	—	21	24	9	38	11	28	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	73	—	68	90	67	68	37	71	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	245	—	169	248	196	128	125	260	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	500	—	341	807	641	712	542	756	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	132	—	96	410	192	658	264	328	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	15	—	27	170	51	308	120	115	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	11	—	10	87	11	135	51	72	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	142	12	273	36	130	—
Median (dollars).....	111 800	—	112 500	137 300	121 200	162 800	138 000	132 300	—
Mean (dollars).....	117 600	—	119 900	164 000	129 900	194 700	154 500	160 400	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	445	—	232	689	482	737	312	1 228	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	408	—	451	435	472	524	537	502	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	414	—	444	453	466	549	567	509	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	50	725	163	—
No meals included in rent.....	418	—	221	614	446	681	288	1 035	—
No cash rent.....	27	—	11	75	36	55	22	191	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
All housing units	2 200	—	1 368	1 009	1 385	1 694	2 705	1 008	5 340	8 599
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 006	—	1 293	956	961	1 664	2 495	954	4 969	5 046
Owner-occupied housing units.....	744	—	419	505	389	445	1 363	461	3 379	3 146
Percent of occupied housing units.....	37.1	—	32.4	52.8	40.5	26.7	54.6	48.3	68.0	62.3
White.....	736	—	408	496	381	425	1 325	458	3 357	3 128
Black.....	8	—	7	5	6	17	19	3	4	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	2	2	1	3	15	—	12	11
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	—	3	1	3	6	5	2	8	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	731	—	406	495	379	420	1 320	456	3 352	3 120
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 262	—	874	451	572	1 219	1 132	493	1 590	1 900
White.....	1 226	—	840	432	498	1 068	1 060	451	1 557	1 871
Black.....	22	—	24	12	60	112	45	24	12	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	—	6	1	2	—	4	2	5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	—	3	3	11	17	19	10	13	8
Other race.....	5	—	1	3	1	22	4	6	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	17	—	12	3	9	56	16	8	10	17
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 215	—	830	432	493	1 039	1 048	449	1 551	1 856
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	194	—	75	53	424	30	210	54	371	3 553
For sale only.....	45	—	5	16	47	4	35	13	100	120
For rent.....	83	—	48	15	246	1	119	27	160	1 132
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	37	—	6	3	—	1	24	5	63	163
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	14	—	3	3	10	—	9	6	26	2 000
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	15	—	13	16	121	24	23	3	22	138
Boarded up.....	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	2	6
ROOMS										
1 room.....	68	—	65	16	3	—	13	9	87	643
2 rooms.....	280	—	142	39	19	8	37	44	204	477
3 rooms.....	542	—	302	71	163	20	216	111	555	1 098
4 rooms.....	368	—	244	302	638	381	991	231	1 192	2 021
5 rooms.....	219	—	152	215	293	766	571	188	1 082	1 612
6 rooms.....	274	—	192	198	141	277	369	178	818	1 064
7 rooms.....	192	—	109	94	66	161	233	126	559	816
8 or more rooms.....	257	—	162	74	62	81	275	121	843	868
Median, all housing units.....	4.1	—	4.2	4.9	4.3	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.5
Mean, all housing units.....	4.6	—	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.1	—	4.2	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	—	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.8	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.2	—	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	662	—	402	438	313	484	1 110	445	2 273	4 437
1, attached.....	86	—	36	164	545	832	160	58	177	483
2.....	289	—	194	219	63	16	38	63	393	634
3 or 4.....	330	—	287	116	232	315	70	49	486	467
5 to 9.....	267	—	238	54	131	4	432	28	365	704
10 to 19.....	111	—	68	8	16	1	315	186	216	671
20 to 49.....	130	—	69	—	21	—	277	172	82	696
50 or more.....	216	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	226	81
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	1	55	31	275	—	1 023	301
Other.....	109	—	23	9	9	11	28	7	99	125
Occupied housing units.....	2 006	—	1 293	956	961	1 664	2 495	954	4 969	5 046
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	938	—	519	270	256	104	604	260	1 311	1 368
2 persons.....	625	—	452	357	332	364	969	372	1 708	1 802
3 persons.....	242	—	172	170	178	390	473	168	815	845
4 persons.....	136	—	89	113	118	522	327	103	764	673
5 persons.....	49	—	48	33	50	207	91	42	284	257
6 or more persons.....	16	—	13	13	27	77	31	9	87	101
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.60	—	1.78	2.08	2.18	3.43	2.16	2.08	2.19	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.15	—	2.23	2.14	2.03	2.39	2.26	2.16	2.38	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	—	1.54	2.01	2.33	3.70	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 986	—	1 277	941	930	1 616	2 462	941	4 914	4 949
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	—	5	11	27	39	27	9	42	63
1.51 or more.....	11	—	11	4	4	9	6	4	13	34
Mean.....	.41	—	.43	.46	.50	.64	.46	.43	.45	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	545	—	308	382	282	390	978	390	1 869	2 432
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	2	2	—	3	1	1	3	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	—	3	2	—	1	3	1	9	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9	—	12	12	8	5	20	5	20	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	14	—	16	48	15	10	31	9	33	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	23	—	32	72	29	47	81	21	113	69
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	174	—	127	167	147	261	513	124	704	855
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	209	—	84	63	66	56	220	108	530	811
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	54	—	24	9	9	4	45	54	220	331
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	27	—	4	5	4	2	32	35	121	154
\$300,000 or more.....	33	—	4	2	4	1	32	32	116	148
Median (dollars).....	159 100	—	135 400	115 100	131 200	123 000	137 100	163 300	154 200	162 500
Mean (dollars).....	173 700	—	140 200	121 300	138 200	125 800	148 400	185 900	172 800	180 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 259	—	870	443	564	1 187	1 123	490	1 571	1 881
Median contract rent (dollars).....	475	—	475	467	407	517	603	524	537	538
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	473	—	479	485	409	547	572	585	552	564
With meals included in rent.....	4	—	1	2	1	1	1	43	2	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	776	—	875	832	237	1 250	413	1 209	494	604
No meals included in rent.....	1 237	—	850	431	553	274	1 098	437	1 419	1 805
No cash rent.....	18	—	19	10	10	912	24	10	150	73

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.								Dover city, Strafford County, NH	
	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700	Tract 700.99	Tract 710	Tract 811	Tract 812
All housing units.....	1 495	1 923	3 609	1 402	—	399	—	2 443	2 415	1 577
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 387	1 818	3 210	1 306	—	345	—	1 905	2 143	1 428
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 197	1 543	1 750	950	—	261	—	1 513	1 252	1 030
Percent of occupied housing units.....	86.3	84.9	54.5	72.7	—	75.7	—	79.4	58.4	72.1
White.....	1 193	1 528	1 731	940	—	261	—	1 504	1 238	1 023
Black.....	4	3	5	6	—	—	—	2	8	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	7	12	4	—	—	—	5	5	6
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	8	7	11	—	—	—	2	5	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 189	1 522	1 724	930	—	261	—	1 502	1 234	1 017
Renter-occupied housing units.....	190	275	1 460	356	—	84	—	392	891	398
White.....	189	271	1 391	349	—	83	—	389	846	394
Black.....	—	2	16	4	—	—	—	1	24	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	44	3	—	—	—	—	12	—
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	16	4	—	2	—	1	13	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	189	270	1 379	345	—	81	—	388	838	390
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	108	105	399	96	—	54	—	538	272	149
For sale only.....	26	49	47	24	—	15	—	35	46	43
For rent.....	13	28	301	11	—	4	—	42	192	58
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	11	10	16	—	3	—	9	15	17
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	48	5	10	27	—	27	—	409	10	24
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	12	31	18	—	5	—	43	9	7
Boarded up.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	11	3	36	5	—	2	—	28	19	31
2 rooms.....	26	57	155	20	—	3	—	79	77	54
3 rooms.....	52	130	428	70	—	16	—	132	204	190
4 rooms.....	182	277	956	250	—	52	—	306	852	244
5 rooms.....	239	321	703	273	—	60	—	398	562	271
6 rooms.....	289	275	624	261	—	82	—	472	346	308
7 rooms.....	225	338	348	199	—	74	—	359	171	206
8 or more rooms.....	471	522	359	324	—	110	—	669	184	273
Median, all housing units.....	6.3	6.1	4.8	5.8	—	6.3	—	6.1	4.6	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.2	5.1	6.0	—	6.5	—	6.3	4.9	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.9	—	6.5	—	6.4	4.7	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.6	6.6	5.9	6.4	—	6.9	—	6.8	5.5	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.4	—	5.3	—	4.4	3.9	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 106	1 199	1 459	1 005	—	316	—	2 026	852	1 033
1, attached.....	8	369	253	101	—	12	—	70	381	10
2.....	45	63	275	165	—	31	—	96	46	56
3 or 4.....	33	85	335	31	—	13	—	70	166	53
5 to 9.....	27	140	214	24	—	5	—	38	232	14
10 to 19.....	12	2	262	5	—	—	—	56	117	16
20 to 49.....	—	—	496	—	—	—	—	—	315	55
50 or more.....	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	107	189
Mobile home or trailer.....	251	27	208	59	—	—	—	41	171	140
Other.....	13	38	40	12	—	22	—	46	28	11
Occupied housing units.....	1 387	1 818	3 210	1 306	—	345	—	1 905	2 143	1 428
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	259	317	725	218	—	109	—	471	528	326
2 persons.....	516	650	1 155	462	—	145	—	746	915	533
3 persons.....	259	311	610	264	—	46	—	316	373	261
4 persons.....	242	348	490	246	—	35	—	250	241	208
5 persons.....	76	148	179	84	—	8	—	85	67	75
6 or more persons.....	35	44	51	32	—	2	—	37	19	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.41	2.26	2.44	—	1.94	—	2.15	2.09	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.47	2.46	2.53	—	2.01	—	2.24	2.19	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.88	2.09	2.03	2.24	—	1.62	—	1.69	1.95	1.74
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 381	1 810	3 158	1 291	—	345	—	1 895	2 124	1 415
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	8	46	13	—	—	—	9	13	7
1.51 or more.....	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	1	6	6
Mean.....	.40	.44	.48	.44	—	.32	—	.37	.46	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	826	1 149	1 223	751	—	229	—	1 231	932	793
Less than \$20,000.....	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	6	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4	6	19	2	—	—	—	6	29	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	11	24	56	12	—	2	—	18	42	28
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	19	80	122	50	—	1	—	36	238	79
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	172	250	624	213	—	16	—	205	456	338
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	251	360	292	189	—	20	—	293	99	161
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	125	221	59	137	—	44	—	197	43	77
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	70	95	22	59	—	35	—	180	12	43
\$300,000 or more.....	170	109	22	85	—	111	—	294	6	51
Median (dollars).....	187 400	177 500	133 100	171 700	—	295 000	—	214 100	112 500	139 000
Mean (dollars).....	239 700	194 600	141 400	197 200	—	336 000	—	250 400	122 000	164 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	172	256	1 440	333	—	82	—	378	879	392
Median contract rent (dollars).....	544	661	507	650	—	600	—	611	487	533
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	607	691	508	660	—	666	—	675	506	590
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	30	1	25
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	463	113	—	—	—	1 040	463	1 202
No meals included in rent.....	153	246	1 414	303	—	72	—	323	861	351
No cash rent.....	19	10	25	29	—	10	—	25	17	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Strrofford County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Strrofford County, NH					
	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844	Tract 845	Tract 846
All housing units.....	2 302	822	2 492	1 699	1 691	2 718	2 827	1 765	1 266	809
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 134	757	2 247	1 636	1 584	2 565	2 557	1 625	1 151	739
Owner-occupied housing units.....	682	210	881	1 135	1 283	2 032	1 359	952	843	582
Percent of occupied housing units.....	32.0	27.7	39.2	69.4	81.0	79.2	53.1	58.6	73.2	78.8
White.....	675	206	871	1 123	1 277	2 011	1 350	946	836	580
Black.....	1	1	6	3	—	8	2	1	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	2	3	9	4	5	3	4	3	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	5	6	3	7	11	3	5	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	671	201	865	1 120	1 272	2 005	1 349	942	835	576
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 452	547	1 366	501	301	533	1 198	673	308	157
White.....	1 417	526	1 327	486	297	527	1 179	661	299	153
Black.....	17	13	22	9	—	2	8	3	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	4	2	3	—	2	3	5	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	14	3	11	3	2	—	8	1	3	2
Other race.....	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	3	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	13	19	1	4	3	4	3	6	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 411	514	1 313	485	294	526	1 176	660	293	152
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	168	65	245	63	107	153	270	140	115	70
For sale only.....	12	2	17	16	20	84	27	22	29	30
For rent.....	118	44	181	23	35	43	187	86	62	33
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	4	4	6	4	7	8	5	17	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	7	13	13	27	5	6	9	—	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	28	8	30	5	21	14	41	18	7	4
Boarded up.....	2	1	—	—	1	1	5	3	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	45	17	21	9	38	3	44	6	3	—
2 rooms.....	267	77	115	18	64	45	134	54	27	12
3 rooms.....	552	172	429	128	130	193	432	194	95	67
4 rooms.....	371	199	688	286	467	787	689	425	341	184
5 rooms.....	313	123	393	406	323	774	525	402	313	215
6 rooms.....	304	86	415	381	252	490	476	332	234	126
7 rooms.....	179	60	227	245	205	238	282	202	128	88
8 or more rooms.....	271	88	204	226	212	188	245	150	125	117
Median, all housing units.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2
Mean, all housing units.....	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	556	205	814	1 189	757	1 231	1 149	912	638	442
1, attached.....	51	14	57	23	34	73	120	59	30	46
2.....	393	138	433	79	30	159	398	258	78	19
3 or 4.....	460	167	540	189	46	160	477	371	67	30
5 to 9.....	317	157	298	16	29	144	284	147	81	11
10 to 19.....	77	79	233	11	85	63	63	2	56	4
20 to 49.....	221	56	102	133	98	—	25	—	91	4
50 or more.....	201	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	86
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	4	53	605	868	194	2	212	160
Other.....	26	5	11	6	7	20	49	14	13	7
Occupied housing units.....	2 134	757	2 247	1 636	1 584	2 565	2 557	1 625	1 151	739
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	836	255	654	271	358	494	724	376	210	142
2 persons.....	622	244	846	577	608	850	821	535	337	285
3 persons.....	316	122	358	344	274	504	455	340	256	127
4 persons.....	226	81	274	295	246	495	349	229	248	123
5 persons.....	93	38	76	95	73	158	140	100	63	48
6 or more persons.....	41	17	39	54	25	64	68	45	37	14
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.87	2.01	2.05	2.45	2.21	2.43	2.18	2.32	2.61	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.34	2.23	2.52	2.25	2.47	2.27	2.36	2.82	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.56	1.84	1.94	2.28	2.06	2.22	2.02	2.24	2.15	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 104	744	2 224	1 614	1 559	2 520	2 499	1 593	1 131	726
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	9	13	21	17	40	47	25	17	12
1.51 or more.....	9	4	10	1	8	5	11	7	3	1
Mean.....	.46	.48	.46	.48	.47	.52	.48	.49	.52	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	466	142	684	952	667	1 063	956	775	525	346
Less than \$20,000.....	1	2	2	4	2	2	6	4	4	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	2	4	8	7	18	28	14	12	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	25	6	26	32	8	30	43	35	19	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	30	9	58	44	37	129	134	112	55	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	71	22	115	144	100	299	332	277	111	71
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	221	55	374	509	325	527	330	300	243	167
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	76	17	83	158	131	44	56	30	55	51
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	23	14	11	32	40	9	16	3	12	17
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	12	9	7	15	10	4	4	—	12	4
\$300,000 or more.....	4	6	4	6	7	1	7	—	2	2
Median (dollars).....	120 400	117 900	115 100	120 800	129 100	103 700	96 200	96 800	110 200	119 300
Mean (dollars).....	129 300	146 500	120 000	127 500	135 100	106 400	104 400	100 100	116 200	125 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 452	543	1 359	491	296	528	1 189	671	300	148
Median contract rent (dollars).....	419	472	475	435	475	406	416	419	453	476
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	416	477	485	403	489	401	405	421	452	512
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	463	—	—	437	625	437	338	237	487	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 434	530	1 337	476	277	505	1 158	662	288	139
No cash rent.....	15	13	22	14	18	22	28	8	11	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Strafford County, NH		Remainder of Strafford County, NH						
	Tract 830.02	Tract 830.98	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 805	Tract 820	Tract 850	Tract 870	Tract 880
All housing units -----	1 933	2 786	759	1 749	1 921	1 040	2 640	2 260	1 767
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units-----	1 775	2 599	720	1 672	1 777	976	2 217	2 032	1 324
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 276	1 273	612	745	1 339	686	1 911	1 431	1 097
Percent of occupied housing units-----	71.9	45.0	85.0	44.6	75.4	70.3	86.2	70.4	82.9
White-----	1 260	1 260	607	738	1 319	680	1 892	1 425	1 092
Black-----	6	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	7	1	1	—	2	1	6	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	8	2	6	14	1	4	3	1
Other race-----	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	5	5	2	5	3	2	13	10	2
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 258	1 257	605	733	1 316	678	1 884	1 418	1 090
Renter-occupied housing units-----	499	1 326	108	927	438	290	306	601	227
White-----	467	1 301	106	876	429	285	303	592	226
Black-----	15	7	1	11	3	2	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	6	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	14	8	1	37	5	2	1	1	—
Other race-----	2	6	—	2	1	1	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	3	15	—	8	4	2	1	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	466	1 294	106	870	426	284	302	591	226
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units-----	158	187	39	77	144	64	423	228	443
For sale only-----	30	30	9	15	33	12	44	28	33
For rent-----	108	113	8	33	39	34	59	74	25
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	2	17	7	3	5	11	13	19	17
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	3	7	10	13	47	5	280	65	329
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	15	20	5	13	20	2	27	42	39
Boarded up-----	3	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	3
ROOMS									
1 room-----	21	23	9	149	4	4	15	8	13
2 rooms-----	28	85	16	130	58	24	83	61	40
3 rooms-----	143	409	33	214	111	76	188	294	120
4 rooms-----	705	577	30	292	369	163	595	483	420
5 rooms-----	452	571	62	149	343	238	622	498	459
6 rooms-----	334	472	99	208	309	232	522	406	300
7 rooms-----	151	305	128	232	285	138	298	254	209
8 or more rooms-----	99	344	382	375	442	165	317	256	206
Median, all housing units-----	4.7	5.0	7.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1
Mean, all housing units-----	4.9	5.3	7.3	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.8	5.1	7.6	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.2	6.3	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	845	1 134	675	805	1 220	673	1 809	1 324	1 190
1, attached-----	32	29	12	91	88	15	21	17	14
2-----	91	609	41	81	131	90	45	127	58
3 or 4-----	62	526	7	133	67	93	36	141	57
5 to 9-----	55	234	2	224	86	111	99	115	23
10 to 19-----	72	130	2	198	16	29	43	99	11
20 to 49-----	124	71	—	94	—	—	—	45	—
50 or more-----	135	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	506	31	4	2	279	25	569	375	388
Other-----	11	22	16	52	34	4	18	17	26
Occupied housing units-----	1 775	2 599	720	1 672	1 777	976	2 217	2 032	1 324
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	344	641	67	429	231	164	360	381	208
2 persons-----	657	849	264	542	576	358	727	631	446
3 persons-----	363	482	145	264	396	200	450	376	277
4 persons-----	287	390	138	294	384	160	471	388	254
5 persons-----	86	155	84	90	130	55	154	176	107
6 or more persons-----	38	82	22	53	60	39	55	80	32
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.33	2.28	2.70	2.25	2.71	2.41	2.55	2.51	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.40	2.46	2.80	2.38	2.85	2.58	2.62	2.71	2.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.15	2.06	2.22	2.11	2.32	2.07	2.23	2.16	2.28
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	1 739	2 552	711	1 593	1 748	960	2 183	1 960	1 296
1.01 to 1.50-----	33	40	6	52	25	13	28	61	24
1.51 or more-----	3	7	3	27	4	3	6	11	4
Mean-----	.51	.48	.40	.48	.48	.47	.50	.52	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	730	947	486	632	823	538	1 126	909	618
Less than \$20,000-----	3	4	1	1	6	2	3	8	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	17	8	—	—	2	5	18	25	27
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	24	19	—	—	6	13	29	65	33
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	39	63	1	3	8	21	78	178	91
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	188	252	4	15	38	108	158	305	140
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	377	484	61	140	279	256	581	251	211
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	70	92	214	279	290	88	191	58	74
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	11	21	112	116	129	23	41	9	21
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	2	52	58	46	8	17	6	9
\$300,000 or more-----	1	2	40	20	19	14	10	4	4
Median (dollars)-----	108 600	110 400	191 000	171 800	160 900	116 900	121 000	91 500	101 700
Mean (dollars)-----	112 000	115 600	213 400	186 600	169 500	131 700	128 000	98 700	110 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	494	1 321	91	911	402	281	284	586	212
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	509	426	625	427	566	460	456	375	439
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	484	406	687	567	584	467	485	367	461
With meals included in rent-----	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	3	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	533	—	513	—	250	625	330	413
No meals included in rent-----	482	1 300	89	877	391	268	264	559	191
No cash rent-----	12	18	2	33	11	11	19	24	20

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		Maine (pt.)		York County (pt.), ME		New Hampshire (pt.)		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Stafford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH	
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Portsmouth (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	18 161	18 161	64 652	Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Over city	Total	Over city	Tract 695	
Occupied housing units -----														
TENURE -----														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	54 231	13 951	13 951	86	86	784	17 871	4 229	17 871	5 136	22 409	5 136	425	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.5	76.8	76.8	31.2	31.2	2 297	60.5	43.1	60.5	50.7	63.8	50.7	28.5	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	28 582	4 210	4 210	1 101	1 101	13 951	11 675	5 575	11 675	4 996	12 697	4 996	1 068	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.5	23.2	23.2	37.4	37.4	13 951	39.5	56.9	39.5	49.3	36.2	49.3	71.5	
ROOMS -----														
1 room -----	870	86	86	86	86	784	405	145	405	117	379	117	5	
2 rooms -----	2 609	312	312	312	312	2 297	1 102	501	1 102	485	1 195	485	11	
3 rooms -----	7 551	1 101	1 101	1 101	1 101	6 450	2 813	1 179	2 813	1 420	3 637	1 420	333	
4 rooms -----	17 135	3 174	3 174	3 174	3 174	13 961	6 184	2 497	6 184	2 245	7 777	2 245	669	
5 rooms -----	16 737	3 744	3 744	3 744	3 744	12 993	5 717	2 065	5 717	1 901	7 276	1 901	254	
6 rooms -----	15 024	3 899	3 899	3 899	3 899	11 125	4 929	1 524	4 929	1 722	6 196	1 722	148	
7 rooms -----	10 309	2 734	2 734	2 734	2 734	7 575	3 563	923	3 563	1 052	4 012	1 052	73	
8 or more rooms -----	12 578	3 111	3 111	3 111	3 111	9 467	4 833	970	4 833	1 190	4 634	1 190	51	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----														
1, detached -----	46 116	13 121	13 121	13 121	13 121	32 995	15 018	3 636	15 018	4 432	17 977	4 432	454	
1, attached -----	3 982	502	502	502	502	3 480	2 423	1 265	2 423	1 057	3 007	1 057	13	
2 -----	6 340	1 240	1 240	1 240	1 240	5 100	2 093	793	2 093	1 023	3 007	1 023	281	
3 or 4 -----	6 656	847	847	847	847	5 809	2 438	1 243	2 438	1 395	3 371	1 395	4	
5 to 9 -----	4 821	548	548	548	548	4 273	2 028	978	2 028	866	2 245	866	4	
10 to 19 -----	2 696	204	204	204	204	2 492	1 373	595	1 373	410	1 119	410	—	
20 to 49 -----	2 487	—	—	—	—	2 487	1 332	589	1 332	697	1 155	697	—	
50 or more -----	1 153	7	7	7	7	1 146	468	255	468	334	438	334	30	
Mobile home or trailer -----	7 598	1 493	1 493	1 493	1 493	6 105	1 942	319	1 942	1 633	334	1 633	11	
Other -----	964	199	199	199	199	765	431	131	431	83	334	83	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT -----														
1 person -----	19 304	3 825	3 825	3 825	3 825	15 479	7 599	2 866	7 599	2 812	7 880	2 812	101	
2 persons -----	28 685	6 167	6 167	6 167	6 167	22 518	10 452	3 333	10 452	3 678	12 066	3 678	331	
3 persons -----	15 008	3 336	3 336	3 336	3 336	11 672	5 105	1 684	5 105	1 726	5 567	1 726	353	
4 persons -----	13 191	3 200	3 200	3 200	3 200	9 991	3 300	1 303	3 300	1 299	5 691	1 299	179	
5 persons -----	4 777	1 195	1 195	1 195	1 195	3 582	1 560	464	1 560	432	2 022	432	63	
6 or more persons -----	1 848	438	438	438	438	1 410	530	154	530	185	880	185	339	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.19	2.11	2.19	2.11	2.30	2.11	2.38	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.39	2.32	2.20	2.32	2.34	2.45	2.34	3.68	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.00	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	1.98	1.94	2.03	1.94	1.86	2.01	1.86	—	
PERSONS PER ROOM -----														
1.00 or less -----	81 639	17 940	17 940	17 940	17 940	63 699	29 200	9 669	29 200	10 028	34 499	10 028	1 456	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	939	192	192	192	192	747	261	100	261	72	486	72	32	
1.51 or more -----	235	29	29	29	29	206	85	35	85	32	121	32	5	
Mean -----	.46	.45	.45	.45	.45	.46	.44	.47	.44	.46	.48	.46	.62	
VALUE -----														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----														
Less than \$20,000 -----	37 984	10 184	10 184	10 184	10 184	27 800	12 839	3 194	12 839	3 921	14 961	3 921	371	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 328	32	32	32	32	96	36	10	36	24	210	24	3	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	306	60	60	60	60	246	140	68	140	455	455	455	5	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	747	152	152	152	152	595	329	142	329	171	1 171	171	10	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 971	471	471	471	471	1 500	784	295	784	658	3 039	658	44	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5 185	1 362	1 362	1 362	1 362	3 823	4 482	1 469	4 482	6 420	2 296	6 420	247	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	15 174	4 272	4 272	4 272	4 272	10 902	3 521	1 195	3 521	2 771	2 296	2 771	54	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	7 885	2 068	2 068	2 068	2 068	5 817	3 521	1 195	3 521	2 771	2 296	2 771	54	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3 092	801	801	801	801	2 291	1 520	500	1 520	200	328	200	2	
\$300,000 or more -----	1 545	377	377	377	377	1 168	1 155	105	1 155	98	207	98	1	
Median (dollars) -----	1 951	589	589	589	589	1 362	1 155	105	1 155	76	207	76	1	
Mean (dollars) -----	134 100	134 000	134 000	134 000	134 000	134 000	157 400	137 800	157 400	120 000	116 500	120 000	122 900	
Mean (dollars) -----	154 800	157 600	157 600	157 600	157 600	153 800	183 500	149 700	183 500	133 400	128 400	133 400	125 900	
CONTRACT RENT -----														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----														
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	28 017	4 047	4 047	4 047	4 047	23 970	11 488	5 522	11 488	4 957	12 482	4 957	1 044	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	480	479	479	479	479	496	520	498	520	467	452	467	522	
With meals included in rent -----	142	491	491	491	491	137	89	52	89	30	48	30	550	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	953	365	365	365	365	974	1 053	1 137	1 053	829	1 078	829	1 250	
No meals included in rent -----	25 920	3 643	3 643	3 643	3 643	22 277	10 179	4 579	10 179	4 831	12 098	4 831	240	
No cash rent -----	1 955	399	399	399	399	1 556	1 220	891	1 220	96	336	96	803	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		New Hampshire (pt.)		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH	
	723	648	Total		Portsmouth city		209	129	Total	
Occupied housing units -----										
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	194	155	93	65	62	17	13.2	86.8		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	26.8	23.9	21.2	17.9	29.7	13.2	112	86.8		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	529	493	346	299	147	29.7	112	86.8		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	73.2	76.1	78.8	82.1	70.3	29.7	112	86.8		
ROOMS										
1 room -----	18	17	11	10	6	2	2	2		
2 rooms -----	41	41	20	16	21	4	4	4		
3 rooms -----	81	75	44	36	31	29	29	29		
4 rooms -----	204	188	123	101	65	36	36	36		
5 rooms -----	189	178	142	125	64	17	17	17		
6 rooms -----	87	72	49	42	33	8	8	8		
7 rooms -----	55	41	26	18	15	5	5	5		
8 or more rooms -----	48	36	24	16	12	5.0	5.0	5.0		
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	5.9	5.9	5.9		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.8					
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	185	143	90	64	53	18	18	18		
1, attached -----	143	139	124	115	15	85	85	85		
2 -----	42	34	20	16	14	2	2	2		
3 or 4 -----	119	107	75	66	32	22	22	22		
5 to 9 -----	17	16	31	25	25	1	1	1		
10 to 19 -----	53	52	30	26	22	1	1	1		
20 to 49 -----	63	63	32	23	31	1	1	1		
50 or more -----	14	14	4	4	10	1	1	1		
Mobile home or trailer -----	17	14	7	2	7	1	1	1		
Other -----	8	6	6	3	1	1	1	1		
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	155	143	80	63	63	3	3	3		
2 persons -----	195	173	119	94	54	28	28	28		
3 persons -----	157	138	92	77	46	17	17	17		
4 persons -----	124	112	84	75	28	9	9	9		
5 persons -----	57	51	38	34	13	3.56	3.56	3.56		
6 or more persons -----	35	31	26	21	5	2.35	2.35	2.35		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.57	2.56	2.72	2.82	2.27	3.71	3.71	3.71		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.49	2.46	2.32	2.32	2.28					
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.62	2.61	2.89	2.98	2.01					
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	685	610	411	342	199	123	123	123		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	32	32	23	17	9	5	5	5		
1.51 or more -----	6	6	3	5	1	.68	.68	.68		
Mean -----	.60	.61	.63	.64	.56					
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	148	119	75	56	44	16	16	16		
Less than \$20,000 -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3	3	3	3	1	---	---	---		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4	2	1	1	13	3	3	3		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	26	22	9	8	23	11	11	11		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	75	62	39	32	7	2	2	2		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	28	24	17	11	---	---	---	---		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5	2	2	1	---	---	---	---		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	4	4	4	---	---	---	---	---		
\$300,000 or more -----	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Median (dollars) -----	125 700	123 900	134 200	126 500	111 100	125 000	125 000	125 000		
Mean (dollars) -----	137 100	131 500	139 400	126 500	118 000	124 200	124 200	124 200		
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	519	484	337	290	147	107	107	107		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	475	474	471	459	479	455	455	455		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	490	488	483	482	497	496	496	496		
With meals included in rent -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
No meals included in rent -----	415	390	244	204	146	22	22	22		
No cash rent -----	104	94	93	86	1	85	85	85		

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth--Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA
Occupied housing units -----	159
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	66
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	93
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.5
ROOMS	
1 room -----	5
2 rooms -----	7
3 rooms -----	26
4 rooms -----	41
5 rooms -----	30
6 rooms -----	19
7 rooms -----	19
8 or more rooms -----	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	59
1, attached -----	4
2 -----	18
3 or 4 -----	19
5 to 9 -----	22
10 to 19 -----	11
20 to 49 -----	8
50 or more -----	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	14
Other -----	2
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	32
2 persons -----	49
3 persons -----	37
4 persons -----	26
5 persons -----	9
6 or more persons -----	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.48
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	149
1.01 to 1.50 -----	8
1.51 or more -----	2
Mean -----	.51
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	41
Less than \$20,000 -----	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1
\$300,000 or more -----	114
Median (dollars) -----	600
Mean (dollars) -----	121 000
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	90
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	478
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	489
With meals included in rent -----	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-
No meals included in rent -----	85
No cash rent -----	5

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
		Total	Portsmouth city	
Occupied housing units -----	484	212	90	220
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	197	74	23	92
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.7	34.9	25.6	41.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	287	138	67	128
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.3	65.1	74.4	58.2
ROOMS				
1 room -----	18	4	1	13
2 rooms -----	40	13	6	22
3 rooms -----	68	31	16	32
4 rooms -----	149	72	27	65
5 rooms -----	66	27	15	30
6 rooms -----	54	28	9	21
7 rooms -----	38	17	6	13
8 or more rooms -----	51	20	10	24
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 detached -----	174	67	25	82
1 attached -----	38	27	18	9
2 -----	31	9	3	13
3 or 4 -----	48	13	10	31
5 to 9 -----	64	27	12	30
10 to 19 -----	51	32	7	19
20 to 49 -----	40	23	11	17
50 or more -----	9	-	-	9
Mobile home or trailer -----	16	6	2	6
Other -----	13	8	2	4
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	66	25	9	38
2 persons -----	135	51	26	70
3 persons -----	89	39	17	40
4 persons -----	77	84	15	35
5 persons -----	56	51	13	19
6 or more persons -----	21	32	8	18
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.91	3.09	3.09	2.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.34	3.27	3.40	3.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.53	3.21	2.96	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	408	179	79	186
1.01 to 1.50 -----	46	23	6	19
1.51 or more -----	30	10	5	15
Mean -----	.88	.90	1.00	.82
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	148	53	20	77
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	-	-	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	2	-	-	-
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	3	-	-	3
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	4	-	-	5
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	12	-	-	11
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	63	23	10	32
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	29	11	3	12
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	17	9	3	7
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	1	1	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	10	7	3	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	137	155	150	121
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	500	400	700	700
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	200	700	900	000
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	137,500	155,400	150,000	121,700
Mean (dollars) -----	158,200	190,700	196,900	136,000
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	285	136	65	128
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	464	474	481	446
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	507	545	521	460
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	413	413	413	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	265	122	54	124
No meals included in rent -----	19	13	10	4
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	-

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth--Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Stratford County (pt.), NH
	Portsmouth--Dover--Rochester, NH--ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	
Occupied housing units	565	467	247	146	220
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	241	182	75	25	107
Percent of occupied housing units	42.7	39.0	30.4	17.1	48.6
Renter-occupied housing units	324	285	172	121	113
Percent of occupied housing units	57.3	61.0	69.6	82.9	51.4
ROOMS					
1 room	14	13	7	5	6
2 rooms	26	23	13	10	10
3 rooms	58	53	30	16	23
4 rooms	128	117	58	36	59
5 rooms	144	121	73	55	48
6 rooms	74	55	22	12	33
7 rooms	58	38	18	8	20
8 or more rooms	63	47	26	4	21
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	204	143	66	19	77
1, attached	70	59	49	46	10
2 or more	51	43	26	13	17
3 or more	76	71	39	31	32
10 to 19	47	43	23	15	20
20 to 49	32	31	17	12	14
50 or more	29	29	15	7	14
Mobile home or trailer	3	3	—	—	3
Other	44	39	9	1	30
	7	6	3	2	3
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	101	86	49	28	37
2 persons	164	130	64	32	66
3 persons	129	107	54	38	53
4 persons	112	95	52	33	43
5 persons	42	36	22	11	14
6 or more persons	17	13	6	4	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.66	2.66	2.69	2.84	2.63
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.84	2.84	2.97	2.44	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.61	2.57	2.58	2.92	2.55
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	531	437	229	135	208
1.01 to 1.50	23	19	11	5	8
1.51 or more	64	67	7	6	4
Mean .....	.64	.67	.64	.72	.69
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	153	107	45	14	62
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	1	—	—	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8	6	—	—	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	14	13	2	1	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	65	27	20	10	27
\$150,000 to \$199,999	41	47	15	3	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999	10	6	3	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	3	1	—	2
\$300,000 or more	7	4	4	—	—
Median (dollars)	137 900	131 300	151 600	130 000	119 100
Mean (dollars)	155 000	149 300	176 700	130 900	129 400
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	316	277	167	118	110
Median contract rent (dollars)	491	491	513	492	476
Mean contract rent (dollars)	500	498	511	507	483
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	363	363	363	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	257	228	119	78	109
No cash rent	58	48	47	40	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth--Over-Rochester, NH--ME MSA		New Hampshire (pt.)		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH	
	Portsmouth--Over-Rochester, NH--ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city				
Occupied housing units -----	82 401	64 315	29 372	9 713			34 943	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	54 035	40 133	17 807	4 207			22 326	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.6	62.4	60.6	43.3			63.9	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	28 366	24 182	11 565	5 506			12 617	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.4	37.6	39.4	56.7			36.1	
ROOMS								
1 room -----	864	779	403	143			376	
2 rooms -----	2 589	2 280	1 093	495			1 187	
3 rooms -----	7 512	6 414	2 794	1 171			3 620	
4 rooms -----	17 045	13 878	5 145	2 475			7 733	
5 rooms -----	16 434	12 088	5 363	2 026			7 245	
6 rooms -----	10 944	7 964	3 984	1 517			4 500	
7 rooms -----	10 266	7 084	3 550	918			3 997	
8 or more rooms -----	12 525	9 425	4 810	968			4 615	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8			5.1	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0			3.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0			3.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	45 946	32 877	14 964	3 622			17 913	
1, attached -----	3 940	3 443	2 396	1 241			1 047	
2 -----	6 299	5 065	2 072	783			2 993	
3 or 4 -----	6 605	5 762	2 414	1 226			3 348	
5 to 9 -----	4 788	4 242	2 009	965			2 233	
10 to 19 -----	2 679	2 476	1 364	589			1 112	
20 to 49 -----	2 469	2 469	1 322	585			1 147	
50 or more -----	1 150	1 143	468	255			675	
Mobile home or trailer -----	7 567	6 078	1 935	318			4 143	
Other -----	958	760	428	129			332	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	19 224	15 411	7 561	2 846			7 850	
2 persons -----	28 557	22 418	10 403	3 310			12 015	
3 persons -----	14 914	11 593	5 064	1 658			6 529	
4 persons -----	13 116	9 929	4 269	1 288			5 660	
5 persons -----	4 752	3 561	1 549	459			2 012	
6 or more persons -----	1 838	1 403	526	152			877	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.25	2.18	2.11			2.30	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.39	2.32	2.20			2.45	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.00	1.98	1.94	2.02			2.01	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	81 242	63 373	29 033	9 581			34 340	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	928	740	256	99			484	
1.51 or more -----	231	202	83	33			119	
Mean -----	.46	.46	.44	.46			.48	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	37 855	27 711	12 801	3 183			14 910	
Less than \$20,000 -----	128	96	32	10			64	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	304	245	36	11			209	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	746	595	140	68			455	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	1 965	1 496	329	142			1 167	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5 172	3 811	782	294			3 029	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	15 125	10 867	4 466	1 462			6 401	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	7 845	5 791	3 507	788			2 284	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3 084	2 286	1 518	195			768	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1 540	1 165	839	108			326	
\$300,000 or more -----	1 946	1 359	1 152	105			207	
Median (dollars) -----	134 100	134 100	157 400	137 800			116 500	
Mean (dollars) -----	154 800	153 800	183 500	149 800			128 300	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	27 806	23 785	11 381	5 454			12 404	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	480	480	499	499			452	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	495	496	540	506			459	
With meals included in rent -----	141	136	88	52			48	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	957	979	1 060	1 137			829	
No meals included in rent -----	25 745	22 123	10 102	4 533			12 021	
No cash rent -----	1 920	1 526	1 191	869			335	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rockingham County (pt.), NH				Stafford County (pt.), NH				York County, ME							
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		New Hampshire (pt.)		Parsmouth city		Total		Over city		Rochester city		Somersworth city			
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Parsmouth city	Total	Over city	Rochester city	Somersworth city	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340		
ANCESTRY	223 692	48 995	48 995	174 697	76 525	25 925	98 172	25 042	26 630	11 249	5 995	-	3 850	8 758		
	206 382	45 651	45 651	160 731	71 008	24 246	89 723	22 786	23 635	10 596	5 808	-	3 669	8 027		
	117 264	26 675	26 675	90 589	38 993	14 023	51 596	13 122	14 295	6 314	3 381	-	2 117	4 706		
	89 118	18 976	18 976	70 142	32 015	10 223	38 127	9 664	9 340	4 282	2 427	-	1 552	3 321		
	17 310	3 344	3 344	13 966	5 517	1 679	8 449	2 256	2 995	653	187	-	181	731		
	447 384	97 990	97 990	349 394	153 050	51 850	196 344	50 084	53 260	22 498	11 990	-	7 700	17 516		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	1 007	112	112	895	310	124	585	252	123	41	-	-	74	-		
	637	83	83	554	348	119	206	44	28	7	-	-	-	38		
	238	60	60	178	123	57	55	24	-	-	-	-	7	39		
	2 436	500	500	1 936	852	292	1 084	180	457	155	117	-	-	103		
	386	151	151	235	130	45	105	-	33	-	-	-	-	-		
	930	213	213	717	265	110	452	45	112	54	44	-	6	59		
	3 294	698	698	2 596	1 269	397	1 327	237	459	104	22	-	29	127		
	61 815	16 466	16 466	45 349	21 610	6 397	23 739	5 976	6 240	2 198	1 932	-	1 380	2 878		
	842	140	140	702	296	65	406	100	152	-	-	-	19	-		
	34 977	7 048	7 048	27 929	10 347	3 041	17 582	3 592	5 313	2 990	1 670	-	597	1 285		
	20 930	3 735	3 735	17 195	5 664	1 800	11 531	2 739	3 623	2 259	689	-	530	811		
	26 432	5 394	5 394	21 038	10 067	3 665	10 971	2 885	2 429	894	432	-	323	841		
	2 924	388	388	2 536	935	373	1 601	98	295	341	105	-	7	83		
	824	222	222	602	284	94	318	6 177	98	33	38	55	-	11	19	
	49 086	10 195	10 195	38 891	17 924	5 799	20 967	6 177	4 949	2 136	1 217	-	864	1 823		
	15 655	2 915	2 915	12 740	6 420	2 305	6 320	1 817	1 556	611	313	-	89	479		
	1 059	174	174	885	453	93	432	84	50	18	-	-	20	39		
	2 131	368	368	1 763	797	365	966	319	105	63	-	-	66	42		
8 787	1 445	1 445	7 342	3 881	941	3 461	1 111	650	400	121	-	114	178			
1 385	192	192	1 193	560	142	633	157	157	160	88	46	-	13	18		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	176	10	10	166	46	23	120	16	-	57	10	-	-	-	64	
	2 341	447	447	1 894	942	26	952	250	152	36	36	-	19	189	581	
	6 353	1 276	1 276	5 077	2 476	733	2 601	689	654	180	151	-	244	581	10	
	12 543	3 511	3 511	9 032	4 168	1 283	4 864	1 232	1 260	416	245	-	17	241	2	
	673	157	157	516	235	114	281	111	35	36	-	-	-	-	-	
	78	-	-	78	33	22	45	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Subsaharan African	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Swedish	5 333	1 493	1 493	3 840	1 632	528	2 208	582	497	136	104	-	90	241	
	Swiss	566	94	94	472	289	66	183	44	43	8	-	-	-	-	
	Ukrainian	414	75	75	339	177	58	162	48	9	-	-	-	-	-	
	United States or American	9 320	2 811	2 811	6 509	2 225	821	4 284	714	1 460	359	21	-	280	658	
	Welsh	2 068	604	604	1 464	838	330	626	204	99	42	40	-	41	122	
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	185	19	19	166	72	25	94	43	24	18	-	-	-	-	
	Yugoslavian	101	5	5	96	61	45	35	14	-	15	-	-	-	-	
	Other ancestries	167 529	36 278	36 278	131 251	55 650	20 521	75 601	19 509	21 989	8 602	4 317	-	2 691	6 638	
	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	36	11	11	25	6	6	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
		136	16	16	120	57	50	63	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		47	-	-	47	13	6	34	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29		-	-	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37		7	7	30	9	9	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14		-	-	14	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Salvadoran		9	9	9	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central American, origin not specified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South American		142	44	44	98	66	-	32	17	7	8	-	-	-	5	
Argentinian		43	5	5	38	16	-	16	8	-	8	-	-	-	5	
Chilean		32	-	-	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colombian		60	39	39	21	12	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ecuadorian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peruvian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Venezuelan	7	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME—Can.					Parramatta city, Rockingham County, NH					
	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695
ANCESTRY											
All persons	5 877	9 814	5 293	9 036	372	3 892	63	2 652	2 193	2 356	6 336
Ancestry specified	5 510	9 062	4 707	8 517	351	3 630	49	2 541	2 035	2 162	5 841
Single ancestry	2 966	5 074	2 730	5 444	257	1 887	24	1 532	1 061	1 390	3 333
Multiple ancestry	2 544	3 988	1 977	3 073	94	1 743	25	1 009	974	772	2 508
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	367	752	586	519	21	262	14	111	158	194	495
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	11 754	19 628	10 586	18 072	744	7 784	126	5 304	4 386	4 712	12 672
Arab	—	12	4	22	—	19	—	21	—	6	12
Austrian	—	10	—	35	—	62	—	7	—	—	22
Belgian	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Canadian	28	117	40	95	—	76	—	45	10	20	49
Czech	88	10	10	33	—	6	—	14	5	8	12
Danish	21	9	14	59	—	14	—	5	32	—	34
Dutch	123	10	37	190	10	58	5	41	53	12	137
English	1 767	3 266	2 069	3 142	32	1 269	—	758	639	546	1 209
Finnish	34	11	11	42	—	11	—	12	13	3	12
French (except Basque)	872	1 141	489	984	10	336	6	258	281	368	552
French Canadian	506	365	353	481	—	320	—	163	123	132	356
German	734	1 173	611	1 211	69	472	—	395	346	152	1 333
Greek	30	42	36	80	5	39	—	66	23	55	24
Hungarian	19	59	15	39	5	6	—	—	6	9	49
Irish	1 322	2 333	1 044	1 524	68	867	12	596	630	465	1 215
Italian	476	774	291	468	25	313	—	181	231	192	584
Lithuanian	—	78	—	37	—	8	—	32	—	—	19
Norwegian	23	91	29	105	12	42	—	10	36	18	74
Polish	210	354	139	318	11	160	6	101	35	81	261
Portuguese	50	22	26	17	—	20	—	—	12	15	13
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	70	76	47	135	—	140	—	80	18	40	55
Scotch-Irish	100	265	161	288	5	126	—	54	78	15	173
Scottish	472	751	348	860	10	306	7	166	99	135	215
Slovak	34	70	7	19	—	18	—	12	6	15	38
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	15	15
Swedish	196	593	133	117	19	48	6	48	46	86	99
Swiss	8	21	4	59	—	29	—	15	—	12	12
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	27	—	5	—
United States or American	271	514	395	404	5	122	7	52	38	108	180
Welsh	110	103	37	151	—	62	7	19	12	32	94
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	15	—	7	—
Other ancestries	4 060	7 006	4 157	6 977	432	2 635	70	2 031	1 546	2 188	5 618
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6
Central American	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguayan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	33	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	33	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH—Can.		Remainder of Rockingham County, NH							
	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700
ANCESTRY										
All persons	5 931	2 502	12 464	12 273	3 642	4 966	8 045	3 736	22	735
Ancestry specified	5 664	2 324	11 334	11 390	3 642	4 671	7 346	3 546	—	690
Single ancestry	3 463	1 323	6 027	6 527	1 955	2 100	3 630	1 863	—	395
Multiple ancestry	2 201	991	5 307	4 863	1 687	2 571	3 716	1 683	—	295
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	267	178	1 130	883	197	295	699	190	22	45
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported	11 862	5 004	24 928	24 546	7 284	9 932	16 090	7 472	44	1 470
Arab	60	6	18	48	23	—	18	2	—	15
Austrian	35	—	50	46	14	—	33	15	—	3
Belgian	—	5	16	15	—	22	10	—	—	4
Canadian	62	30	179	110	20	53	120	50	—	—
Czech	—	—	24	9	5	6	—	10	—	—
Danish	25	—	65	29	—	16	14	18	—	4
Dutch	37	54	188	130	84	84	230	78	—	30
English	1 369	607	3 690	3 388	1 270	1 895	1 983	1 267	—	313
Finnish	10	4	97	25	—	38	49	3	—	2
French (except Basque)	922	318	1 710	1 558	466	750	1 617	494	—	67
French Canadian	558	148	1 088	781	286	353	819	286	—	17
German	680	287	1 614	1 696	333	604	913	619	—	91
Greek	87	79	168	211	—	101	2	46	—	12
Hungarian	8	6	42	55	20	10	30	7	—	4
Irish	1 308	706	2 516	3 460	999	966	1 878	765	—	174
Italian	518	286	858	1 170	285	586	534	319	—	15
Lithuanian	34	—	84	92	47	34	64	—	—	7
Norwegian	117	68	68	154	—	6	104	52	—	19
Polish	221	76	807	561	164	392	637	181	—	11
Portuguese	50	32	43	137	39	16	132	7	—	6
Romanian	—	—	—	9	7	—	7	—	—	—
Russian	137	17	128	48	11	84	63	50	—	—
Scotch-Irish	224	63	461	488	130	177	183	114	—	24
Scottish	224	131	812	508	186	354	364	334	—	67
Slovak	25	—	27	20	28	—	16	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—
Swedish	139	56	217	315	103	173	105	66	—	41
Swiss	—	5	31	77	—	64	14	11	—	4
Ukrainian	22	15	15	17	—	18	18	7	—	2
United States or American	234	80	450	399	132	18	212	81	—	18
Welsh	88	16	155	74	41	35	85	49	—	8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	6	—	—	25	—	5	17	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	23	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 564	1 869	8 892	8 779	2 493	2 958	5 651	2 445	44	503
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	54	—	—	2	—	—	2
Chilean	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Strafford County, NH					Rochester city, Strafford County, NH						
	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.		Tract 811	Tract 812	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844
ANCESTRY	Tract 700.99	Tract 710										
	114	4 603	4 941	3 613	4 667	1 755	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198
	97	4 243	4 609	3 313	4 336	1 592	4 758	4 178	3 603	6 039	5 639	3 783
	45	2 428	2 628	1 952	2 443	932	2 627	2 540	1 957	3 712	3 516	2 435
	52	1 815	1 981	1 361	1 893	660	2 131	1 638	1 646	2 327	2 123	1 348
	17	360	332	300	331	163	521	609	373	845	826	415
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
	228	9 206	9 882	7 226	9 334	3 510	10 558	9 574	7 952	13 768	12 930	8 396
	—	77	19	11	110	21	49	42	29	15	36	14
	—	16	17	6	12	13	—	5	—	—	7	—
	—	24	61	42	8	—	50	19	40	149	82	100
	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
	—	9	—	18	11	4	7	5	7	16	9	74
	—	48	112	22	8	16	55	24	62	73	190	85
	16	1 391	1 364	854	1 139	318	1 220	1 081	1 025	1 697	1 349	828
	—	17	15	18	49	—	—	18	41	35	37	33
	13	631	649	513	654	294	715	767	556	1 463	1 493	881
	6	228	398	259	429	290	863	500	607	721	874	691
	11	521	670	485	628	191	453	458	591	420	540	343
	—	22	67	52	70	76	125	94	40	65	85	62
	—	22	12	16	—	—	56	14	3	—	16	—
	36	1 331	1 322	886	1 322	443	1 196	1 008	886	1 380	1 046	633
	4	344	370	322	323	121	371	310	391	331	279	188
	—	32	15	8	8	17	27	17	24	11	9	—
	3	26	62	109	45	6	51	46	20	14	26	—
	—	182	233	176	260	57	209	176	128	182	120	86
	11	27	46	4	33	13	29	32	47	25	16	55
	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	71	82	27	33	32	61	15	15	68	19	38
	—	166	76	82	84	26	273	148	113	156	138	127
	—	260	255	165	255	51	264	242	168	320	340	206
	—	30	17	9	25	—	37	23	11	—	—	24
	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Subsaharan African	—	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	14
	5	79	193	60	132	65	72	60	93	103	61	124
	—	Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Swiss	—	38	—	6	—	—	—	43	—	—
	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	60	—	8	62	10	—	30	9	—	—	—
	—	United States or American	—	195	37	5	167	193	59	452	547	158
	6	55	50	7	37	7	31	55	24	25	8	7
	—	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Yugoslavian	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
	112	3 252	3 599	2 807	3 527	1 385	4 040	4 151	2 902	5 875	5 595	3 582
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
	—	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Central American	27	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Costa Rican	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Honduran	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	South American	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Ecuadorian	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rochester city, Stafford County, NH—Can.			Remainder of Stafford County, NH																						
	Tract 845			Tract 846			Tract 830.02		Tract 830.98		Tract 801		Tract 802		Tract 805		Tract 820		Tract 850		Tract 870		Tract 880			
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 208	1 899	4 558	6 691	2 148	9 669	5 137	2 642	6 209	5 755	3 691														
	Ancestry specified	2 934	1 637	4 338	6 258	2 066	8 923	4 835	2 489	5 748	5 308	3 337														
	Single ancestry	1 675	1 000	2 541	3 773	962	4 634	2 462	1 640	3 132	3 062	1 973														
	Multiple ancestry	1 259	637	1 797	2 485	1 104	4 289	2 373	849	2 616	2 246	1 364														
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	274	262	220	433	82	746	302	153	461	447	354														

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH			
					Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	223 692	48 995	48 995	174 697	76 525	25 925	98 172	25 042	26 630	11 249
Native	217 032	47 898	47 898	169 134	74 027	24 878	95 107	24 087	25 961	10 820
Foreign born	6 660	1 097	1 097	5 563	2 498	1 047	3 065	955	669	429
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	841	81	81	760	269	119	491	140	195	90
Persons 5 years and over	207 369	45 265	45 265	162 104	71 060	23 855	91 044	23 448	24 377	10 242
In linguistically isolated households	1 523	119	119	1 404	541	225	863	243	358	140
Speak a language other than English	13 519	2 250	2 250	11 269	3 967	1 571	7 302	1 863	2 218	1 483
Do not speak English "very well"	3 649	462	462	3 187	1 058	479	2 129	581	734	380
Speak Spanish	1 544	379	379	1 165	646	359	519	188	68	24
Do not speak English "very well"	356	106	106	250	162	73	88	24	17	20
Linguistically isolated	83	9	9	74	65	31	9	—	—	9
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 438	159	159	1 279	581	353	698	247	105	92
Do not speak English "very well"	840	53	53	787	360	189	427	179	77	54
Linguistically isolated	455	32	32	423	252	80	171	81	42	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	56 591	11 712	11 712	44 879	16 776	5 495	28 103	5 722	5 862	2 224
Preprimary school	4 463	1 127	1 127	3 336	1 584	495	1 752	350	556	205
Public school	2 200	729	729	1 471	653	314	818	153	236	99
Elementary or high school	32 784	8 487	8 487	24 297	10 295	3 289	14 002	3 175	4 209	1 558
Public school	29 937	7 882	7 882	22 055	9 483	3 067	12 572	2 695	3 864	1 383
College	19 344	2 098	2 098	17 246	4 897	1 711	12 349	2 197	1 097	461
Public college	15 667	1 522	1 522	14 145	3 420	1 182	10 725	1 695	745	296
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	143 224	32 422	32 422	110 802	51 624	17 007	59 178	16 201	17 177	7 149
Less than 9th grade	7 989	1 274	1 274	6 715	1 890	618	4 825	1 115	1 769	858
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 562	3 480	3 480	11 082	3 879	1 287	7 203	1 618	2 519	950
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45 255	11 154	11 154	34 101	14 815	5 278	19 286	4 945	6 512	2 672
Some college, no degree	27 772	6 349	6 349	21 423	10 848	3 868	10 575	3 275	2 841	1 156
Associate degree	11 330	2 494	2 494	8 836	4 471	1 440	4 365	1 304	1 120	543
Bachelor's degree	24 600	5 530	5 530	19 070	10 663	3 162	8 407	2 859	1 676	664
Graduate or professional degree	11 716	2 141	2 141	9 575	5 058	1 354	4 517	1 085	740	306
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.3	85.3	85.3	83.9	88.8	88.8	79.7	83.1	75.0	74.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.4	23.7	23.7	25.9	30.5	26.6	21.8	24.3	14.1	13.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	212	204	204	214	242	292	200	196	362	418
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 173	1 370	1 370	1 123	951	1 014	1 265	985	1 471	1 298
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 789	1 823	1 823	1 779	1 668	1 624	1 879	1 795	2 007	2 113
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	207 369	45 265	45 265	162 104	71 060	23 855	91 044	23 448	24 377	10 242
Some house	100 746	25 654	25 654	75 092	33 038	9 520	42 054	10 819	12 316	4 798
Detached house in United States	103 405	19 323	19 323	84 082	36 517	13 252	47 565	12 142	11 838	5 348
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21 035	1 882	1 882	19 153	5 243	3 773	13 910	3 986	6 154	1 436
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	30 259	8 547	8 547	21 712	10 226	2 007	11 486	2 427	1 862	2 123
Different MSA/PMSA	39 230	6 420	6 420	32 810	16 951	5 587	15 859	4 083	2 540	1 339
Not in MSA/PMSA	12 881	2 474	2 474	10 407	4 097	1 885	6 310	1 646	1 282	450
Abroad	3 218	288	288	2 930	1 505	1 083	1 425	487	223	96
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	143 343	15 896	15 896	127 447	49 840	25 925	77 607	25 042	26 630	11 249
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	69 064	8 385	8 385	60 679	26 844	13 401	33 835	10 527	13 850	5 536
Rural population	80 349	33 099	33 099	47 250	26 685	—	20 565	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	27 504	12 766	12 766	14 738	9 460	—	5 278	—	—	—
On farms	782	284	284	498	194	—	304	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	115 554	24 443	24 443	91 111	41 511	14 210	49 600	13 755	12 843	5 905
Car, truck, or van	103 081	21 800	21 800	81 281	37 312	12 382	43 969	12 421	11 990	5 421
Drove alone	87 795	18 734	18 734	69 061	32 650	10 710	36 411	10 490	9 749	4 374
Carpooled	15 286	3 066	3 066	12 220	4 662	1 672	7 558	1 931	2 241	1 047
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 165	167	167	998	369	186	629	244	113	65
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	963	149	149	814	278	134	536	184	84	65
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	33	8	8	25	21	—	4	—	—	—
Walked	5 603	875	875	4 728	1 673	923	3 055	621	278	235
Other means	1 414	283	283	1 131	590	181	541	138	164	52
Worked at home	4 291	1 318	1 318	2 973	1 567	538	1 406	331	298	132
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.5	15.5	20.9	19.4	21.5	20.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6 544	1 268	1 268	5 276	1 972	419	3 304	726	873	435
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	25 860	5 869	5 869	19 991	8 207	2 643	11 784	2 942	3 877	1 519
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	32 165	6 559	6 559	25 606	12 820	4 342	12 786	3 933	3 335	1 501
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	18 570	3 761	3 761	14 809	7 406	2 423	7 403	2 326	1 604	746
All other times	28 124	5 668	5 668	22 456	9 539	3 845	12 917	3 497	2 856	1 572
Worked in MSA of residence	96 172	20 677	20 677	75 495	31 453	12 409	44 042	12 347	11 639	5 494
Portsmouth city, NH	19 602	2 980	2 980	16 622	11 828	7 205	4 794	1 958	1 045	610
Dover city, NH	12 993	1 167	1 167	11 826	1 126	440	10 700	4 964	1 986	1 423
Rochester city, NH	8 113	364	364	7 749	424	128	7 325	527	4 814	351
Area 04	5 141	485	485	4 656	3 663	738	993	271	239	90
Hampton town, NH	3 476	173	173	3 303	2 939	280	364	132	89	74
Newington town, NH	5 478	655	655	4 823	2 765	1 943	2 058	856	263	246
Area 07	7 548	347	347	7 201	5 714	312	1 487	438	263	94
Durham town, NH	5 335	255	255	5 080	647	211	4 433	803	272	158
Area 09	5 915	806	806	5 109	382	145	4 727	860	1 106	1 663
Area 10	1 772	33	33	1 739	146	30	1 593	236	210	33
Area 11	1 925	68	68	1 857	12	—	1 845	51	396	72
Kittery town, ME	9 595	5 515	5 515	4 080	1 520	826	2 560	931	561	459
Area 13	3 772	3 255	3 255	517	212	129	305	130	61	49
Area 14	5 507	4 574	4 574	933	75	22	858	190	334	172
Worked outside MSA of residence	19 382	3 766	3 766	15 616	10 058	1 801	5 558	1 408	1 204	411
Boston city, MA	1 325	242	242	1 083	792	133	291	120	48	16
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	1 929	300	300	1 629	1 211	229	418	107	79	22
Area 17	2 937	323	323	2 614	2 253	294	361	73	115	25
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	2 776	166	166	2 610	1 834	243	776	196	209	53
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	902	81	81	821	666	58	155	56	11	40
Area 20	1 306	12	12	1 294	805	121	489	88	85	46
Worked elsewhere	8 207	2 642	2 642	5 565	2 497	723	3 068	768	657	209

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME								
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 995	—	3 850	8 758	5 877	9 814	5 293	9 036	372
Native	5 805	—	3 823	8 503	5 787	9 555	5 225	8 838	362
Foreign born	190	—	27	255	90	259	68	198	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	—	23	20	—	—	29	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 440	—	3 539	8 199	5 315	9 190	4 939	8 271	372
In linguistically isolated households	27	—	—	31	20	—	—	41	—
Speak a language other than English	412	—	109	446	221	412	139	465	46
Do not speak English "very well"	70	—	42	70	73	57	27	97	26
Speak Spanish	16	—	12	34	44	66	31	156	20
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	12	16	15	—	7	36	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	112	—	—	28	9	—	—	—	10
Do not speak English "very well"	28	—	—	16	9	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	27	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 633	—	1 144	1 908	1 494	2 215	1 380	1 918	20
Preprimary school	105	—	106	162	201	242	153	158	—
Public school	66	—	86	93	163	141	117	63	—
Elementary or high school	1 266	—	823	1 403	1 101	1 610	1 007	1 277	—
Public school	1 230	—	722	1 373	1 017	1 500	894	1 146	—
College	262	—	215	343	192	363	220	483	20
Public college	162	—	146	285	126	236	165	387	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 645	—	2 397	6 116	3 717	6 858	3 494	6 086	109
Less than 9th grade	292	—	101	279	138	123	119	222	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	536	—	260	773	339	588	310	674	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 537	—	864	1 913	1 285	2 090	1 341	2 108	16
Some college, no degree	494	—	398	1 372	686	1 392	691	1 249	67
Associate degree	287	—	206	475	276	473	325	446	6
Bachelor's degree	396	—	407	984	734	1 527	528	934	20
Graduate or professional degree	103	—	161	320	259	665	180	453	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.3	—	84.9	82.8	87.2	89.6	87.7	85.3	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7	—	23.7	21.3	26.7	32.0	20.3	22.8	18.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	223	—	236	205	104	126	103	374	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 633	—	1 870	1 242	1 323	1 305	1 311	1 186	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 080	—	2 096	1 692	1 718	1 871	1 845	1 699	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 440	—	3 539	8 199	5 315	9 190	4 939	8 271	372
Same house	2 911	—	2 098	4 951	2 801	5 211	3 181	4 480	21
Different house in United States	2 464	—	1 441	3 226	2 465	3 917	1 751	3 713	346
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	379	—	69	40	417	230	202	545	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 392	—	686	1 445	969	1 944	768	1 343	—
Different MSA/PMSA	383	—	347	1 089	833	1 471	600	1 425	272
Not in on MSA/PMSA	310	—	339	652	246	272	181	400	74
Abroad	65	—	—	22	49	62	7	78	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 165	—	—	—	2 566	2 626	3 112	5 055	372
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	940	—	—	—	1 395	1 742	1 508	2 800	—
Rural population	3 830	—	3 850	8 758	3 311	7 188	2 181	3 981	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 008	—	875	4 156	1 239	3 020	701	1 767	—
On farms	36	—	22	142	14	—	70	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 904	—	1 803	4 272	2 995	4 903	2 689	4 510	367
Car, truck, or van	2 760	—	1 649	3 835	2 852	4 486	2 540	3 678	—
Drove alone	2 249	—	1 294	3 343	2 484	4 053	2 137	3 174	—
Carpooled	511	—	355	492	368	433	403	504	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	34	—	7	—	21	30	—	75	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	26	—	7	—	21	30	—	65	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	57	—	38	155	53	119	59	394	—
Other means	20	—	20	54	9	43	17	120	—
Worked at home	33	—	89	228	60	225	73	243	367
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	—	1.15	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.09	1.08	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	—	27.7	21.5	21.8	21.2	18.4	17.6	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	250	—	99	166	183	210	130	230	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	878	—	538	876	719	1 096	693	1 069	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	520	—	468	1 205	829	1 393	690	1 454	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	403	—	216	756	477	940	452	517	—
All other times	820	—	393	1 041	727	1 039	651	997	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 667	—	1 315	3 094	2 699	4 153	2 372	4 010	367
Portsmouth city, NH	120	—	136	114	449	729	621	811	—
Dover city, NH	423	—	155	37	308	115	96	33	—
Rochester city, NH	171	—	7	20	51	49	24	42	—
Area 04	96	—	15	29	20	23	67	235	—
Hampton town, NH	7	—	12	2	36	23	39	54	—
Newington town, NH	101	—	44	34	150	91	86	149	—
Area 07	42	—	20	12	44	80	26	123	—
Durham town, NH	38	—	16	23	44	41	27	66	—
Area 09	377	—	56	36	206	35	29	67	—
Area 10	26	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Area 11	50	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	—
Kittery town, ME	354	—	183	356	548	819	698	2 190	367
Area 13	77	—	26	231	248	1 881	575	217	—
Area 14	785	—	638	2 200	584	267	77	23	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	237	—	488	1 178	296	750	317	500	—
Boston city, MA	—	—	14	38	—	109	18	63	—
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	20	—	18	29	64	109	28	32	—
Area 17	40	—	7	19	23	51	73	110	—
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	8	—	8	29	25	37	36	23	—
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	17	—	—	16	—	22	19	7	—
Area 20	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Worked elsewhere	152	—	441	1 047	178	422	137	265	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 892	63	2 652	2 193	2 356	6 336	5 931	2 502	12 464	12 273
Native	3 812	58	2 529	2 149	2 251	6 086	5 612	2 381	12 151	11 926
Foreign born	80	5	123	44	105	250	319	121	313	347
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	14	—	45	5	9	12	34	—	23	8
Persons 5 years and over	3 707	63	2 515	2 059	2 164	5 490	5 537	2 320	11 635	11 626
In linguistically isolated households	14	—	60	9	20	36	86	—	58	8
Speak a language other than English	159	5	183	80	83	475	383	203	478	657
Do not speak English "very well"	27	5	86	37	33	138	123	30	139	110
Speak Spanish	27	—	48	14	17	128	113	12	52	90
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	30	4	—	6	26	—	20	15
Linguistically isolated	—	—	24	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	10	—	26	200	81	36	31	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	26	82	63	18	31	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	20	—	60	—	24	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	618	—	457	370	588	1 932	1 075	455	2 694	2 571
Preprimary school	56	—	24	38	28	206	97	46	260	203
Public school	13	—	24	20	15	155	68	19	24	102
Elementary or high school	260	—	227	205	459	1 197	704	237	1 863	1 629
Public school	223	—	203	190	422	1 105	704	220	1 703	1 496
College	302	—	206	127	101	529	274	172	571	739
Public college	213	—	149	74	61	388	198	99	289	529
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 946	63	1 930	1 594	1 482	3 129	4 090	1 773	8 547	8 572
Less than 9th grade	92	—	127	46	97	91	82	83	547	176
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	232	7	168	168	204	106	281	121	617	726
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	632	26	451	567	565	909	1 532	596	2 353	2 357
Some college, no degree	545	12	478	286	276	1 141	819	311	1 664	1 944
Associate degree	148	11	138	168	93	319	434	129	624	743
Bachelor's degree	825	7	390	243	192	451	698	356	1 668	1 923
Graduate or professional degree	472	—	178	116	55	112	244	177	1 074	703
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.0	88.9	84.7	86.6	79.7	93.7	91.1	88.5	86.4	89.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.0	11.1	29.4	22.5	16.7	18.0	23.0	30.1	32.1	30.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	173	—	117	321	285	536	211	246	187	181
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	377	—	523	649	1 346	1 562	956	1 247	960	933
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 292	—	1 369	1 150	2 328	2 231	1 493	1 106	1 714	1 705
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 707	63	2 515	2 059	2 164	5 490	5 537	2 320	11 635	11 626
Same house	1 610	17	971	1 077	1 020	1 439	2 372	1 014	5 517	5 951
Different house in United States	2 066	46	1 517	964	1 091	3 257	3 016	1 295	6 051	5 607
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	592	6	656	280	528	368	740	603	132	82
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	340	—	254	183	196	182	656	196	2 284	1 728
Different MSA/PMSA	931	40	529	410	281	1 879	1 150	367	3 125	3 369
Not in an MSA/PMSA	203	—	78	91	86	828	470	129	510	428
Abroad	31	—	27	18	53	794	149	11	67	68
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 892	63	2 652	2 193	2 356	6 336	5 931	2 502	9 545	7 989
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 996	—	1 076	1 293	1 177	3 665	3 152	1 042	5 563	5 263
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 919	4 284
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 040	2 029
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 325	63	1 485	1 237	1 122	3 385	3 345	1 248	6 469	6 559
Car, truck, or van	1 838	—	1 226	1 161	965	3 046	3 034	1 112	5 834	6 110
Drove alone	1 622	—	1 059	1 009	851	2 537	2 673	959	5 113	5 296
Carpooled	216	—	167	152	114	509	361	153	721	814
Public transportation (including taxicab)	36	—	42	6	37	15	42	8	44	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	27	—	25	6	20	15	33	8	21	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Walked	281	—	143	54	82	174	107	82	320	157
Other means	29	—	43	7	9	60	21	12	47	125
Worked at home	141	63	31	9	29	90	141	34	224	154
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	—	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	—	16.4	15.4	16.6	10.2	18.7	16.7	23.3	23.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	49	—	39	51	41	111	122	6	421	364
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	323	—	235	210	172	793	698	212	1 392	1 172
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	687	—	451	389	322	1 165	940	388	2 090	1 917
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	610	—	358	219	187	303	470	276	1 165	1 254
All other times	515	—	371	359	371	923	974	332	1 177	1 698
Worked in MSA of residence	1 961	63	1 272	1 071	1 003	3 180	2 780	1 079	4 248	3 839
Portsmouth city, NH	1 186	63	747	637	694	1 517	1 657	704	604	994
Dover city, NH	116	—	66	34	19	67	109	29	147	67
Rochester city, NH	14	—	34	21	6	18	22	13	103	82
Area 04	110	—	79	118	22	126	189	94	232	417
Hampton town, NH	64	—	19	19	28	—	117	33	364	1 584
Newington town, NH	92	—	59	95	90	1 262	270	75	64	148
Area 07	52	—	28	18	32	50	80	52	2 501	342
Durham town, NH	99	—	39	6	7	38	15	7	64	22
Area 09	56	—	15	—	25	22	22	5	25	20
Area 10	9	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	27	—
Area 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kittery town, ME	120	—	161	95	74	74	272	30	90	115
Area 13	43	—	5	14	6	6	18	37	19	26
Area 14	—	—	5	8	—	—	9	—	8	22
Worked outside MSA of residence	364	—	213	166	119	205	565	169	2 221	2 720
Boston city, MA	15	—	8	10	11	14	61	14	161	230
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	48	—	23	14	31	9	86	18	240	325
Area 17	19	—	53	41	15	29	125	12	472	830
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	30	—	26	27	21	14	81	44	513	484
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	26	—	9	—	6	5	—	12	141	168
Area 20	29	—	30	5	9	—	39	9	229	160
Worked elsewhere	197	—	64	69	26	134	173	60	465	523

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.									Over city, Strafford County, NH	
	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700	Tract 700.99	Tract 710		Tract 811	Tract 812
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	3 642	4 966	8 045	3 736	22	735	114	4 603		4 941	3 613
Native	3 576	4 813	7 754	3 657	22	717	109	4 424		4 786	3 467
Foreign born	66	153	291	79	—	18	5	179		155	146
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	—	21	63	2	—	8	—	25		24	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 391	4 543	7 294	3 494	22	702	114	4 384		4 671	3 393
In linguistically isolated households	—	33	178	6	—	8	—	25		30	—
Speak a language other than English	138	157	541	142	—	39	33	211		270	292
Do not speak English "very well"	10	44	205	25	—	8	5	33		50	97
Speak Spanish	6	48	17	17	—	2	29	26		70	39
Do not speak English "very well"	—	36	7	6	—	—	5	—		9	10
Linguistically isolated	—	25	7	2	—	—	—	—		—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	26	148	9	—	—	—	—		8	87
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	132	—	—	—	—	—		8	40
Linguistically isolated	—	8	140	—	—	—	—	—		8	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	883	1 279	1 877	824	—	93	6	1 054		1 145	778
Preprimary school	82	185	173	79	—	12	—	95		87	82
Public school	—	75	57	38	—	11	—	32		28	41
Elementary or high school	585	812	1 018	449	—	51	—	599		576	506
Public school	538	751	945	413	—	50	—	520		494	431
College	216	282	686	296	—	30	6	360		482	190
Public college	150	170	614	241	—	21	6	218		345	150
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	2 530	3 318	5 013	2 505	—	598	51	3 483		3 229	2 494
Less than 9th grade	41	52	286	100	—	9	—	61		102	162
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	160	183	492	204	—	17	—	193		260	161
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	701	678	1 485	817	—	140	33	973		1 029	666
Some college, no degree	605	733	850	418	—	122	3	641		654	550
Associate degree	231	305	487	231	—	47	5	358		374	201
Bachelor's degree	609	942	966	467	—	158	5	763		518	506
Graduate or professional degree	183	425	447	268	—	105	5	494		292	248
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.1	92.9	84.5	87.9	—	95.7	100.0	92.7		88.8	87.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.3	41.2	28.2	29.3	—	44.0	19.6	36.1		25.1	30.2
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	142	167	330	270	—	83	—	100		310	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	970	1 012	903	829	—	935	—	590		828	1 055
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 861	1 647	1 482	1 623	—	1 298	—	1 899		1 692	1 782
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	3 391	4 543	7 294	3 494	22	702	114	4 384		4 671	3 393
Some house	1 907	1 976	3 018	1 928	22	526	6	2 667		2 137	1 673
Different house in United States	1 484	2 533	4 100	1 511	—	173	108	1 698		2 471	1 594
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	139	109	363	358	—	24	—	263		556	663
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	626	794	1 560	477	—	47	—	703		383	293
Different MSA/PMSA	569	1 336	1 639	589	—	77	75	585		1 082	481
Not in on MSA/PMSA	150	294	538	87	—	25	33	147		450	157
Abroad	—	34	176	55	—	3	—	19		63	126
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	—	11	4 917	469	22	735	114	113		4 941	3 613
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	11	1 709	232	—	577	—	88		2 024	2 481
Rural population	3 642	4 955	3 128	3 267	—	—	—	4 490		—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 790	828	802	1 041	—	—	—	1 930		—	—
On farms	41	31	54	68	—	—	—	—		—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	2 043	2 641	4 421	2 235	—	314	102	2 517		2 867	2 024
Car, truck, or van	1 874	2 478	4 110	1 985	—	278	—	2 261		2 728	1 889
Drove alone	1 739	2 292	3 362	1 844	—	252	—	2 042		2 411	1 652
Carpooled	135	186	748	141	—	26	—	219		317	237
Public transportation (including taxicab)	12	30	72	1	—	3	—	8		51	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	12	14	72	1	—	3	—	8		29	4
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Walked	37	25	47	78	—	12	—	74		32	49
Other means	34	41	77	40	—	5	—	40		24	23
Worked at home	86	67	115	131	—	16	102	134		32	51
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.04	—	1.05	—	1.05		1.06	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	26.1	23.8	19.7	—	18.6	—	21.6		20.5	20.2
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	80	164	245	101	—	21	—	157		108	163
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	371	487	1 144	587	—	32	—	379		691	432
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	554	913	1 486	655	—	112	—	751		785	619
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	416	611	573	338	—	84	—	542		594	267
All other times	536	399	858	423	—	49	—	554		657	492
Worked in MSA of residence	1 568	1 759	3 234	1 934	—	261	102	2 099		2 441	1 825
Portsmouth city, NH	399	451	504	628	—	135	—	908		399	359
Dover city, NH	5	42	253	73	—	2	—	97		964	570
Rochester city, NH	18	31	60	2	—	—	—	—		74	91
Area 04	607	150	241	462	—	84	102	630		—	53
Hampton town, NH	295	114	157	73	—	6	—	66		40	46
Newington town, NH	14	74	126	342	—	5	—	49		298	152
Area 07	158	743	1 382	134	—	6	—	136		95	83
Durham town, NH	6	21	254	30	—	4	—	35		149	138
Area 09	6	48	60	46	—	—	—	32		156	94
Area 10	—	11	62	—	—	—	—	16		45	40
Area 11	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		7	10
Kittery town, ME	48	68	135	127	—	17	—	94		139	165
Area 13	6	—	—	12	—	2	—	18		19	4
Area 14	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	18		20	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	475	882	1 187	301	—	53	—	418		426	199
Boston city, MA	49	88	50	30	—	4	—	47		43	4
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	55	131	113	63	—	6	—	49		62	21
Area 17	121	215	212	60	—	2	—	47		24	13
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	36	142	247	35	—	13	—	121		50	45
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	57	82	96	23	—	—	—	41		31	4
Area 20	52	32	199	12	—	—	—	—		14	9
Worked elsewhere	105	192	270	78	—	28	—	113		202	103

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Over city, Strofford County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Strofford County, NH					
	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844	Tract 845	Tract 846
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 667	1 755	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198	3 208	1 899
Native	4 484	1 670	5 178	4 502	3 862	6 707	6 369	4 057	3 111	1 855
Foreign born	183	85	101	285	114	177	96	141	97	44
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	46	—	23	47	14	55	55	47	18	6
Persons 5 years and over	4 398	1 612	4 942	4 432	3 678	6 279	5 926	3 880	2 878	1 736
In linguistically isolated households	65	—	23	125	35	126	87	73	31	6
Speak a language other than English	327	117	382	475	316	529	506	569	205	93
Do not speak English "very well"	96	38	68	232	96	192	201	162	56	27
Speak Spanish	53	6	13	7	12	9	9	31	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	23	30	9	90	6	64	29	6	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	19	19	9	84	6	49	22	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	14	—	9	50	—	42	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 068	437	1 229	1 065	822	1 508	1 412	970	739	411
Preprimary school	50	14	68	49	122	117	127	65	97	28
Public school	34	7	14	29	34	48	70	42	26	16
Elementary or high school	525	200	564	804	557	1 105	1 012	722	499	314
Public school	444	154	467	705	463	1 021	923	687	461	309
College	493	223	597	212	143	286	273	183	143	69
Public college	399	206	443	152	87	210	184	156	56	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 024	967	3 366	3 121	2 698	4 408	4 143	2 649	1 979	1 300
Less than 9th grade	205	69	236	341	197	420	552	373	164	63
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	368	109	276	444	276	674	658	419	300	192
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	964	260	1 088	938	948	1 668	1 595	1 076	716	509
Some college, no degree	580	216	745	530	495	786	565	343	362	290
Associate degree	130	88	269	242	208	251	274	147	151	89
Bachelor's degree	587	172	585	491	380	479	314	218	200	85
Graduate or professional degree	190	53	167	135	194	130	185	73	86	72
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1	81.6	84.8	74.8	82.5	75.2	70.8	70.1	76.6	80.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.7	23.3	22.3	20.1	21.3	13.8	12.0	11.0	14.5	12.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	147	186	205	223	278	345	540	331	238	148
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	865	1 394	778	1 454	1 162	1 542	1 459	1 720	1 287	1 663
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 757	1 752	1 872	1 886	1 791	1 763	2 356	2 242	1 941	1 746
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 398	1 612	4 942	4 432	3 678	6 279	5 926	3 880	2 878	1 736
Some house	1 746	567	2 124	2 572	1 751	3 089	3 148	2 134	1 323	871
Different house in United States	2 559	1 028	2 703	1 787	1 879	3 043	2 772	1 738	1 541	865
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	746	385	860	776	925	1 715	1 426	1 044	689	355
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 008	145	598	480	286	562	568	239	130	77
Different MSA/PMSA	521	296	887	336	499	455	507	313	510	256
Not in an MSA/PMSA	284	202	358	195	169	311	271	142	212	177
Abroad	93	17	115	73	48	147	6	8	14	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 667	1 755	5 279	4 787	3 976	6 884	6 465	4 198	3 208	1 899
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 274	458	2 168	2 122	2 224	4 327	3 072	2 418	1 307	502
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 583	980	3 012	2 289	2 079	3 471	2 869	1 838	1 686	900
Car, truck, or van	2 215	822	2 630	2 137	2 013	3 341	2 560	1 713	1 536	827
Drove alone	1 848	751	2 058	1 770	1 764	2 674	2 016	1 332	1 292	671
Carpooled	367	71	572	367	249	667	544	381	244	156
Public transportation (including taxicab)	62	13	100	6	14	35	42	16	6	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	55	13	77	6	14	35	18	11	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	189	116	211	24	10	45	79	71	41	32
Other means	27	6	44	14	20	—	69	34	24	17
Worked at home	90	23	17	108	22	50	119	4	79	24
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.05	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.10	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	17.2	19.4	19.1	21.1	23.0	20.9	20.9	19.8	22.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	147	58	62	188	101	250	182	165	99	76
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	478	114	687	540	561	1 037	879	622	479	299
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	727	230	964	608	578	985	718	374	438	242
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	487	193	436	349	337	393	329	222	181	142
All other times	654	362	836	496	480	756	642	451	410	117
Worked in MSA of residence										
Portsmouth city, NH	2 358	914	2 718	2 091	1 882	3 139	2 612	1 652	1 562	792
Dover city, NH	337	124	513	226	210	273	197	192	141	32
Rochester city, NH	975	411	1 071	973	437	569	403	246	264	67
Area 04	92	54	156	60	565	1 237	1 194	765	571	482
Area 05	30	23	63	66	43	61	47	39	33	16
Hampton town, NH	33	6	7	—	11	32	22	—	17	7
Newington town, NH	102	56	152	96	71	40	42	27	63	20
Area 07	70	26	81	83	21	90	92	30	26	4
Durham town, NH	203	42	166	105	44	43	79	14	74	18
Area 09	181	59	179	191	269	293	162	150	176	56
Area 10	54	16	21	60	42	77	39	33	8	11
Area 11	7	—	27	—	24	110	139	50	60	13
Kittery town, ME	211	43	227	146	82	185	85	62	97	50
Area 13	17	15	29	46	10	25	18	8	—	—
Area 14	46	39	26	39	53	104	93	36	32	16
Worked outside MSA of residence										
Boston city, MA	225	66	294	198	197	332	257	186	124	108
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	18	3	30	22	5	19	—	12	12	—
Area 17	7	5	—	12	25	22	21	4	—	7
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	23	8	—	5	18	36	20	15	6	20
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	16	—	24	61	6	53	93	29	15	13
Area 20	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Area 20	—	14	22	29	26	17	20	7	7	8
Worked elsewhere	150	36	208	69	117	185	103	119	79	54

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Strofford County, NH		Remainder of Strofford County, NH						
	Troct 830.02	Troct 830.98	Troct 801	Troct 802	Troct 805	Troct 820	Troct 850	Troct 870	Troct 880
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 558	6 691	2 148	9 669	5 137	2 642	6 209	5 755	3 691
Native	4 438	6 382	2 063	9 233	5 020	2 577	6 022	5 661	3 663
Foreign born	120	309	85	436	117	65	187	94	28
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	13	77	—	29	2	16	7	12	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 160	6 082	2 015	9 490	4 703	2 448	5 672	5 266	3 383
In linguistically isolated households	29	111	—	49	7	40	14	12	—
Speak a language other than English	506	977	108	671	185	178	264	195	137
Do not speak English "very well"	96	284	15	187	29	78	50	39	36
Speak Spanish	18	6	24	102	37	—	68	—	8
Do not speak English "very well"	14	6	5	—	9	—	13	—	—
Linguistically isolated	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	20	72	—	165	63	—	9	—	17
Do not speak English "very well"	10	44	—	111	6	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	41	7	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	824	1 400	713	7 618	1 644	579	1 550	1 334	857
Preprimary school	66	139	55	78	180	43	139	50	96
Public school	32	67	32	55	108	29	59	20	27
Elementary or high school	596	962	390	518	966	341	1 146	1 087	612
Public school	534	849	354	460	888	317	1 033	977	601
College	162	299	268	7 022	498	195	265	197	149
Public college	109	187	223	6 773	412	126	194	187	74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 974	4 175	1 379	2 328	3 183	1 752	3 943	3 679	2 387
Less than 9th grade	258	600	15	18	44	175	138	474	219
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	475	475	20	45	276	167	447	713	448
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 187	1 485	87	140	718	706	1 451	1 239	816
Some college, no degree	472	684	239	371	537	306	689	735	426
Associate degree	210	333	105	200	294	114	325	184	176
Bachelor's degree	246	418	455	696	797	208	615	229	208
Graduate or professional degree	126	180	458	858	517	76	278	105	94
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.4	74.3	97.5	97.3	89.9	80.5	85.2	67.7	72.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	14.3	66.2	66.8	41.3	16.2	22.6	9.1	12.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	270	517	43	41	298	265	242	375	291
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 120	1 432	1 373	749	1 181	1 111	1 573	1 343	1 562
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 936	2 235	1 597	1 646	1 805	1 990	1 635	1 760	2 005
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 160	6 082	2 015	9 490	4 703	2 448	5 672	5 266	3 383
Same house	2 043	2 755	1 095	1 874	2 120	1 486	3 041	2 723	1 782
Different house in United States	2 047	3 301	865	7 274	2 498	947	2 509	2 543	1 601
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	634	802	47	211	296	274	481	513	512
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	614	1 509	188	688	920	415	1 285	1 135	443
Different MSA/PMSA	558	781	520	4 791	954	212	442	540	438
Not in on MSA/PMSA	241	209	110	1 584	328	46	301	355	208
Abroad	70	26	55	342	85	15	122	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 558	6 691	—	9 236	304	1 624	—	3 522	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 786	2 750	—	1 557	66	983	—	1 316	—
Rural population	—	—	2 148	433	4 833	1 018	6 209	2 233	3 691
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	266	135	1 160	306	1 568	325	1 518
On farms	—	—	40	—	131	28	29	35	41
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 564	3 341	1 145	4 012	2 696	1 404	3 321	2 710	1 809
Car, truck, or van	2 373	3 048	980	2 118	2 494	1 319	3 139	2 435	1 652
Drove alone	1 959	2 415	896	1 845	2 099	1 154	2 520	1 960	1 324
Carpooled	414	633	84	273	395	165	619	475	328
Public transportation (including taxicab)	57	8	—	122	10	—	28	35	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	57	8	—	118	10	—	28	35	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	58	177	30	1 594	48	50	29	122	48
Other means	13	39	14	67	23	—	25	34	24
Worked at home	63	69	121	111	121	35	100	84	73
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.13	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	19.1	25.4	13.2	23.2	19.1	26.9	24.0	28.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	150	285	22	73	147	124	238	369	297
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	779	740	157	180	554	380	920	796	459
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	621	880	376	605	856	363	901	529	387
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	284	462	241	801	517	210	400	343	215
All other times	667	905	228	2 242	501	292	762	589	378
Worked in MSA of residence	2 373	3 121	891	3 490	2 160	1 310	2 743	2 422	1 546
Portsmouth city, NH	294	316	93	200	279	140	327	52	90
Dover city, NH	701	722	146	354	307	348	584	366	222
Rochester city, NH	113	238	40	102	59	42	310	604	476
Area 04	17	73	7	184	66	36	53	15	32
Hampton town, NH	38	36	6	6	29	14	14	—	—
Newington town, NH	150	96	36	342	54	75	87	75	24
Area 07	63	31	55	95	266	29	196	43	8
Durham town, NH	62	96	398	2 006	491	28	207	54	16
Area 09	631	1 032	25	41	39	384	275	175	159
Area 10	9	24	59	128	401	6	478	26	16
Area 11	6	66	6	—	42	14	32	825	407
Kittery town, ME	207	252	6	25	100	99	152	156	71
Area 13	41	8	8	7	19	5	10	16	—
Area 14	41	131	6	—	8	90	18	15	25
Worked outside MSA of residence	191	220	254	522	536	94	578	288	263
Boston city, MA	6	10	8	18	28	7	15	20	11
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	22	—	23	63	34	—	30	7	53
Area 17	5	20	16	26	48	19	31	8	—
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	19	34	39	43	130	—	106	—	—
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	16	24	12	14	15	—	—	7	—
Area 20	10	36	13	24	64	21	98	25	25
Worked elsewhere	113	96	143	334	217	47	298	221	174

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Partsmouth--Over-Rochester, NH--ME MSA			Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH				
	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Partsmouth city	Total	Over city	Rochester city	Samersworth city	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	176 424	37 477	37 477	138 947	61 120	20 667	77 827	20 575	20 253	8 712
In labor force	125 296	26 268	26 268	99 028	44 688	15 232	54 340	14 896	14 089	6 408
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.0	70.1	70.1	71.3	73.1	73.7	69.8	72.4	69.6	73.6
Civilian labor force	121 244	25 464	25 464	95 780	42 098	13 181	53 682	14 544	13 955	6 316
Employed	113 784	24 032	24 032	89 752	39 620	12 401	50 132	13 701	12 967	5 975
Unemployed	7 460	1 432	1 432	6 028	2 478	780	3 550	843	988	341
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.6	5.8	7.1	5.4
Not in labor force	51 128	11 209	11 209	39 919	16 432	5 435	23 487	5 679	6 164	2 304
Institutionalized persons	1 809	274	274	1 535	749	366	786	494	256	11
Enrolled in school	9 374	1 315	1 315	8 059	1 931	526	6 128	761	568	259
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	21 071	5 122	5 122	15 949	7 448	2 363	8 501	2 492	2 762	1 008
Females 16 years and over	91 491	19 177	19 177	72 314	31 472	10 642	40 842	10 903	10 634	4 600
In labor force	57 967	11 708	11 708	46 259	20 401	6 953	25 858	7 169	6 548	3 074
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.4	61.1	61.1	64.0	64.8	65.3	63.3	65.8	61.6	66.8
Civilian labor force	57 526	11 669	11 669	45 857	20 073	6 715	25 784	7 133	6 527	3 063
Employed	54 213	11 022	11 022	43 191	18 928	6 338	24 263	6 785	6 122	2 885
Unemployed	3 313	647	647	2 666	1 145	377	1 521	348	405	178
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.9	6.2	5.8
With own children under 6 years	13 667	3 105	3 105	10 562	4 726	1 824	5 836	1 283	1 800	756
In labor force	9 065	2 052	2 052	7 013	3 106	1 236	3 907	895	1 204	504
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 869	3 511	3 511	10 358	4 438	1 321	5 920	1 394	1 804	719
In labor force	11 432	2 798	2 798	8 634	3 704	1 126	4 930	1 200	1 482	634
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	18 994	4 423	4 423	14 571	6 426	2 382	8 145	1 842	2 547	1 140
All parents present in household in labor force	11 968	2 750	2 750	9 218	3 997	1 552	5 221	1 243	1 603	685
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	31 945	8 227	8 227	23 718	10 180	3 282	13 538	2 981	4 211	1 609
All parents present in household in labor force	24 645	6 221	6 221	18 424	7 899	2 621	10 525	2 415	3 289	1 319
Persons 16 to 19 years	13 234	2 356	2 356	10 878	3 250	1 076	7 628	1 192	1 270	638
Not enrolled in school	2 572	440	440	2 132	851	353	1 281	341	421	240
Unemployed or not in labor force	870	96	96	774	335	150	439	100	176	72
Not high school graduate	1 008	104	104	904	340	89	564	128	212	122
Employed	428	48	48	380	163	18	217	40	84	63
Unemployed	266	17	17	249	62	24	187	53	70	31
Not in labor force	297	29	29	268	108	47	160	35	58	28
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	113 784	24 032	24 032	89 752	39 620	12 401	50 132	13 701	12 967	5 975
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15 041	3 063	3 063	11 978	6 093	1 880	5 885	1 860	1 396	666
Professional specialty occupations	17 550	3 551	3 551	13 999	7 101	2 002	6 898	2 057	1 395	573
Technicians and related support occupations	4 426	854	854	3 572	1 483	505	2 089	635	464	162
Sales occupations	14 784	2 797	2 797	11 987	6 020	1 982	5 967	1 931	1 355	578
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16 426	3 154	3 154	13 272	5 627	1 821	7 645	2 226	2 021	1 017
Private household occupations	274	86	86	188	96	32	92	27	36	13
Protective service occupations	1 601	312	312	1 289	625	226	664	215	173	106
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 626	2 787	2 787	9 839	4 386	1 595	5 453	1 491	1 246	620
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 601	535	535	1 066	445	114	621	101	127	49
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14 468	3 780	3 780	10 688	3 841	1 052	6 847	1 510	1 990	1 029
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 911	1 688	1 688	6 223	1 750	530	4 473	824	1 654	684
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 258	763	763	2 495	1 035	331	1 460	332	453	142
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 818	662	662	3 156	1 118	331	2 038	492	657	336
Construction	7 156	1 966	1 966	5 190	2 461	603	2 729	676	711	259
Manufacturing	25 055	5 975	5 975	19 080	6 298	1 848	12 782	2 911	4 129	1 965
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	6 576	1 207	1 207	5 369	2 719	795	2 650	766	723	360
Wholesale and retail trade	25 564	4 925	4 925	20 639	9 377	3 199	11 262	3 276	2 774	1 262
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7 998	1 567	1 567	6 431	3 003	1 028	3 428	1 049	900	497
Business and repair services	4 321	877	877	3 444	1 830	639	1 614	562	299	211
Professional and related services	25 918	4 683	4 683	21 235	9 819	2 720	11 416	3 162	2 381	986
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	113 784	24 032	24 032	89 752	39 620	12 401	50 132	13 701	12 967	5 975
Private wage and salary workers	83 018	15 979	15 979	67 039	29 376	8 830	37 663	10 366	10 312	4 461
Government workers	21 573	5 345	5 345	16 228	6 808	2 506	9 420	2 597	1 934	1 184
Local government workers	7 829	1 814	1 814	6 015	3 067	806	2 948	714	801	405
Self-employed workers	8 738	2 568	2 568	6 170	3 266	1 030	2 904	711	691	315
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	137 938	28 681	28 681	109 257	47 826	16 246	61 431	16 197	15 014	6 750
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	105 061	21 843	21 843	83 218	37 132	12 751	46 086	12 311	11 962	5 416
50 to 52 weeks	76 780	16 437	16 437	60 343	27 471	9 720	32 872	9 339	9 393	4 186
40 to 49 weeks	11 043	2 316	2 316	8 727	4 434	1 405	4 293	1 230	1 085	449
27 to 39 weeks	5 756	1 172	1 172	4 584	2 143	611	2 441	538	643	276
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	16 862	3 626	3 626	13 236	5 567	1 877	7 669	2 089	1 757	747
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	145 875	30 595	30 595	115 280	48 839	15 381	66 441	16 857	16 709	7 350
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 667	730	730	2 937	1 237	460	1 700	291	587	279
With a mobility limitation	1 984	345	345	1 639	746	273	893	143	289	164
In labor force	586	121	121	465	234	68	231	31	68	29
With a self-care limitation	2 390	468	468	1 922	780	310	1 142	210	414	173
With a work disability	10 812	2 073	2 073	8 739	3 447	1 502	5 292	1 317	1 645	741
In labor force	5 439	1 111	1 111	4 328	1 859	752	2 469	647	752	306
Prevented from working	4 286	693	693	3 593	1 326	627	2 267	521	774	335
Na work disability	135 063	28 522	28 522	106 541	45 392	13 879	61 149	15 540	15 064	6 609
In labor force	112 503	23 736	23 736	88 767	38 863	11 936	49 904	13 537	12 862	5 783
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	24 688	5 804	5 804	18 884	8 942	2 869	9 942	2 872	3 154	1 259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 410	1 011	1 011	3 399	1 533	536	1 866	529	580	219
With a mobility limitation	3 516	779	779	2 737	1 326	452	1 411	377	445	140
With a self-care limitation	2 409	562	562	1 847	730	225	1 117	351	328	177
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	5 665	1 411	1 411	4 254	1 824	562	2 430	666	813	319
Mean family income (dollars)	24 081	25 425	25 425	23 636	26 879	21 356	21 201	21 170	19 488	18 024
1 worker	14 071	3 146	3 146	10 925	4 872	1 517	6 053	1 486	1 895	712
Mean family income (dollars)	36 921	35 973	35 973	37 194	43 712	31 129	31 947	33 738	26 651	26 089
2 or more workers	38 673	9 105	9 105	29 568	13 414	4 268	16 154	4 155	4 666	2 061
Mean family income (dollars)	53 539	52 321	52 321	53 914	57 952	48 231	50 561	49 589	47 685	47 225

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME								
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 280	—	2 761	6 968	4 285	7 716	4 049	7 046	372
In labor force	3 169	—	1 935	4 751	3 228	5 193	2 823	4 797	372
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.0	—	70.1	68.2	75.3	67.3	69.7	68.1	100.0
Civilian labor force	3 159	—	1 935	4 715	3 205	5 162	2 803	4 485	—
Employed	2 940	—	1 826	4 360	3 023	4 922	2 692	4 269	—
Unemployed	219	—	109	355	182	240	111	216	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	—	5.6	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.0	4.8	—
Not in labor force	1 111	—	826	2 217	1 057	2 523	1 226	2 249	—
Institutionalized persons	38	—	45	—	45	85	—	61	—
Enrolled in school	147	—	189	247	106	280	162	184	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	425	—	292	1 190	462	1 175	505	1 073	—
Females 16 years and over	2 183	—	1 412	3 647	2 225	4 069	2 065	3 576	—
In labor force	1 426	—	850	2 230	1 483	2 359	1 248	2 112	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.3	—	60.2	61.1	66.7	58.0	60.4	59.1	—
Civilian labor force	1 426	—	850	2 230	1 483	2 359	1 248	2 073	—
Employed	1 356	—	817	2 046	1 387	2 259	1 207	1 950	—
Unemployed	70	—	33	184	96	100	41	123	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	—	3.9	8.3	6.5	4.2	3.3	5.9	—
With own children under 6 years	463	—	302	462	439	508	294	637	—
In labor force	351	—	217	321	296	310	177	380	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	493	—	297	625	405	764	484	443	—
In labor force	413	—	221	498	338	610	370	348	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	636	—	379	652	673	784	423	876	—
All parents present in household in labor force	462	—	254	437	431	441	236	489	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 208	—	845	1 307	1 059	1 602	990	1 216	—
All parents present in household in labor force	1 036	—	647	905	885	1 118	729	901	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	285	—	193	424	289	479	331	296	59
Not enrolled in school	32	—	19	82	29	68	70	81	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	—	—	31	6	10	8	26	—
Not high school graduate	13	—	—	10	6	25	13	27	10
Employed	6	—	—	—	—	15	13	14	—
Unemployed	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	13	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 940	—	1 826	4 360	3 023	4 922	2 692	4 269	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	231	—	193	616	445	728	316	534	—
Professional specialty occupations	319	—	340	594	427	893	371	607	—
Technicians and related support occupations	62	—	79	157	150	156	84	166	—
Sales occupations	204	—	104	506	344	711	363	565	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	344	—	243	578	380	688	430	491	—
Private household occupations	13	—	—	24	13	29	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	45	—	7	68	22	79	41	50	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	311	—	168	644	333	523	290	518	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	—	30	112	45	147	31	143	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	649	—	371	621	379	588	420	752	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	462	—	219	214	292	120	141	240	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	160	—	43	107	86	127	137	103	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	113	—	29	119	107	133	61	100	—
Construction	211	—	131	375	233	480	220	316	—
Manufacturing	1 196	—	699	842	823	819	630	966	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	126	—	49	260	103	235	217	217	—
Wholesale and retail trade	423	—	190	1 037	610	1 117	596	952	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	105	—	103	290	217	399	209	244	—
Business and repair services	118	—	52	143	98	119	141	206	—
Professional and related services	478	—	449	778	640	1 021	425	892	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 940	—	1 826	4 360	3 023	4 922	2 692	4 269	—
Private wage and salary workers	2 143	—	1 237	3 039	2 066	3 289	1 738	2 467	—
Government workers	602	—	378	823	635	988	635	1 264	—
Local government workers	190	—	150	412	211	388	189	274	—
Self-employed workers	186	—	199	475	302	600	276	530	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 383	—	2 142	5 254	3 492	5 782	3 109	5 153	364
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 779	—	1 711	4 051	2 599	4 132	2 218	4 017	336
50 to 52 weeks	2 183	—	1 211	2 692	2 158	3 029	1 762	3 107	295
40 to 49 weeks	235	—	210	624	166	466	189	421	5
27 to 39 weeks	125	—	98	269	125	251	106	178	20
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	329	—	234	679	483	821	390	660	30
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 716	—	2 373	5 577	3 721	6 249	3 443	5 516	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89	—	77	164	60	209	53	78	—
With a mobility limitation	59	—	12	133	44	32	23	42	—
In labor force	31	—	—	43	16	12	5	14	—
With a self-care limitation	30	—	77	53	23	185	30	70	—
With a work disability	248	—	145	542	224	369	258	287	—
In labor force	137	—	106	296	112	188	125	147	—
Prevented from working	84	—	33	163	78	116	87	132	—
Not a work disability	3 468	—	2 228	5 035	3 497	5 880	3 185	5 229	—
In labor force	2 941	—	1 795	4 266	3 059	4 808	2 597	4 270	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	516	—	343	1 355	496	1 351	586	1 157	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	—	111	206	82	204	98	201	—
With a mobility limitation	72	—	64	166	64	162	98	153	—
With a self-care limitation	76	—	86	120	18	70	54	138	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	129	—	93	313	63	307	160	346	—
Mean family income (dollars)	21 919	—	24 030	23 157	24 823	29 173	29 954	23 850	—
1 worker	353	—	208	538	471	640	339	597	—
Mean family income (dollars)	28 759	—	26 576	37 792	31 931	43 920	33 104	38 170	—
2 or more workers	1 177	—	753	1 621	1 120	1 784	1 024	1 626	—
Mean family income (dollars)	45 844	—	48 571	50 491	55 184	61 778	51 790	48 555	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 426	63	2 326	1 881	1 773	4 199	4 868	2 131	9 887	10 097
In labor force	2 447	63	1 670	1 383	1 280	3 511	3 539	1 339	6 960	7 230
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.4	100.0	71.8	73.5	72.2	83.6	72.7	62.8	70.4	71.6
Civilian labor force	2 417	55	1 657	1 363	1 263	3 484	3 584	1 281	6 917	7 182
Employed	2 340	55	1 502	1 224	1 133	3 449	3 549	1 224	6 515	6 622
Unemployed	77	—	155	139	130	87	135	57	402	560
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	—	9.4	10.2	10.3	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.8	7.8
Not in labor force	979	—	656	498	493	688	1 329	792	2 927	2 867
Institutionalized persons	68	—	—	—	—	50	—	248	247	95
Enrolled in school	69	—	82	68	58	82	84	83	291	412
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	543	—	327	286	188	189	601	229	1 472	1 365
Females 16 years and over	1 898	—	1 186	987	933	1 876	2 552	1 210	5 305	5 204
In labor force	1 213	—	710	632	626	1 383	1 689	700	3 269	3 343
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.9	—	59.9	64.0	67.1	73.7	66.2	57.9	61.6	64.2
Civilian labor force	1 195	—	710	632	626	1 184	1 675	693	3 253	3 332
Employed	1 170	—	629	560	574	1 116	1 614	675	3 030	3 101
Unemployed	25	—	81	72	52	68	61	18	223	231
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	—	11.4	11.4	8.3	5.7	3.6	2.6	6.9	6.9
With own children under 6 years	236	—	100	103	160	670	380	175	719	587
In labor force	212	—	58	61	116	458	219	112	479	415
With own children 6 to 17 years only	88	—	84	106	199	421	323	100	824	757
In labor force	83	—	67	88	178	346	275	89	719	592
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	215	—	136	142	218	994	481	196	990	821
All parents present in household in labor force	182	—	94	72	148	641	285	130	617	575
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	272	—	218	199	424	1 216	737	216	1 863	1 549
All parents present in household in labor force	256	—	178	133	348	957	594	155	1 479	1 178
Persons 16 to 19 years	136	—	85	85	128	232	272	138	598	620
Not enrolled in school	45	—	20	27	33	61	99	68	119	145
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	—	20	16	13	—	60	25	48	54
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	9	18	6	49	—	92	90
Employed	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	53	49
Unemployed	—	—	—	9	6	—	9	—	—	33
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	39	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 340	55	1 502	1 224	1 133	1 674	3 249	1 224	6 515	6 622
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	451	—	244	136	171	211	502	165	938	1 055
Professional specialty occupations	554	7	292	174	131	158	513	173	1 507	1 003
Technicians and related support occupations	112	—	70	63	8	80	117	55	223	193
Sales occupations	376	—	281	153	195	283	476	218	798	1 190
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	325	—	155	169	141	366	455	210	801	1 052
Private household occupations	7	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	8	24
Protective service occupations	22	6	42	36	4	24	80	12	125	114
Service occupations, except protective and household	195	17	191	150	188	257	415	182	676	805
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	7	18	21	6	39	23	119	26
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	147	—	110	198	74	156	273	94	654	562
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62	—	70	45	81	65	178	29	283	299
Transportation and material moving occupations	61	25	29	50	46	13	85	22	108	155
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	—	11	32	73	48	98	41	275	144
Construction	146	5	88	110	68	32	120	34	381	444
Manufacturing	292	—	213	197	125	229	662	130	1 026	1 110
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	155	32	64	85	74	89	192	104	424	493
Wholesale and retail trade	545	6	389	294	431	484	720	330	1 403	1 414
Finance, insurance, and real estate	216	—	148	88	82	114	286	94	349	547
Business and repair services	115	—	116	55	61	67	169	56	287	316
Professional and related services	676	6	324	241	145	368	655	305	2 151	1 362
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 340	55	1 502	1 224	1 133	1 674	3 249	1 224	6 515	6 622
Private wage and salary workers	1 631	18	1 107	857	921	1 038	2 394	864	5 001	5 091
Government workers	383	37	283	235	155	527	646	240	976	967
Local government workers	114	—	95	68	85	75	230	139	698	604
Self-employed workers	317	—	112	132	45	102	202	120	511	530
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 623	58	1 801	1 491	1 304	3 698	3 792	1 479	7 466	7 812
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 018	58	1 420	1 191	931	2 922	3 018	1 193	5 608	6 139
50 to 52 weeks	1 492	52	993	873	669	2 425	2 373	843	4 124	4 460
40 to 49 weeks	209	6	221	152	102	253	279	183	712	740
27 to 39 weeks	144	—	73	57	72	72	138	55	386	390
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	375	—	186	126	185	388	443	174	878	827
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 666	50	1 950	1 530	1 509	2 180	3 969	1 527	7 894	8 349
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	—	41	50	96	64	109	28	162	206
With a mobility limitation	35	—	37	29	64	32	64	12	89	147
In labor force	7	—	7	7	19	17	7	7	7	49
With a self-care limitation	32	—	15	32	71	38	79	23	117	108
With a work disability	170	—	238	150	293	147	385	119	481	582
In labor force	86	—	77	86	153	99	202	49	239	348
Prevented from working	67	—	113	58	136	42	154	57	206	179
No work disability	2 496	50	1 712	1 380	1 216	2 033	3 584	1 408	7 413	7 767
In labor force	2 212	50	1 544	1 238	1 051	1 632	3 039	1 170	6 479	6 601
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	662	5	363	331	247	219	744	298	1 703	1 605
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	—	73	33	40	11	186	70	236	311
With a mobility limitation	94	—	66	33	33	11	145	70	216	270
With a self-care limitation	51	—	31	5	20	5	90	23	104	144
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	81	—	76	78	74	37	150	66	303	379
Mean family income (dollars)	28 226	—	16 307	22 992	17 792	21 111	19 987	24 052	24 752	26 502
1 worker	187	—	146	125	219	285	384	171	936	774
Mean family income (dollars)	40 864	—	24 880	28 820	26 373	24 013	35 344	35 990	40 188	37 641
2 or more workers	546	—	348	364	341	1 193	1 109	367	2 226	2 125
Mean family income (dollars)	60 969	—	56 786	45 701	40 080	34 560	53 394	60 090	61 199	59 177

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.								Dover city, Strafford County, NH	
	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700	Tract 700.99	Tract 710	Tract 811	Tract 812
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 881	3 703	6 209	3 030	22	643	114	3 867	4 120	2 964
In labor force	2 208	2 797	4 739	2 378	22	340	114	2 668	3 121	2 098
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.6	75.5	76.3	78.5	100.0	52.9	100.0	69.0	75.8	70.8
Civilian labor force	2 202	2 786	4 644	2 179	22	340	—	2 645	3 022	2 058
Employed	2 087	2 673	4 418	2 053	—	322	—	2 529	2 824	2 016
Unemployed	115	113	226	126	22	18	—	116	198	42
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	4.1	4.9	5.8	100.0	5.3	—	4.4	6.6	2.0
Not in labor force	673	906	1 470	652	—	303	—	1 199	999	866
Institutionalized persons	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	68
Enrolled in school	77	137	238	100	—	17	—	133	169	73
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	321	308	542	255	—	199	—	623	457	389
Females 16 years and over	1 480	1 875	3 129	1 469	22	326	—	2 020	2 164	1 521
In labor force	988	1 206	2 144	1 083	22	135	—	1 258	1 470	919
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.8	64.3	68.5	73.7	100.0	41.4	—	62.3	67.9	60.4
Civilian labor force	988	1 206	2 134	1 044	22	135	—	1 244	1 461	907
Employed	966	1 137	2 032	1 001	—	124	—	1 199	1 378	890
Unemployed	22	69	102	43	22	11	—	45	83	17
Percent of civilian labor force	2.2	5.7	4.8	4.1	100.0	8.1	—	3.6	5.7	1.9
With own children under 6 years	220	334	600	208	—	27	—	207	249	194
In labor force	164	160	349	147	—	16	—	140	151	139
With own children 6 to 17 years only	227	367	428	229	—	27	—	258	279	194
In labor force	170	280	361	211	—	18	—	227	238	188
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	295	503	868	280	—	43	—	244	378	243
All parents present in household in labor force	195	218	484	172	—	19	—	165	232	171
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	539	814	1 005	481	—	58	—	589	547	439
All parents present in household in labor force	381	549	759	418	—	42	—	472	452	411
Persons 16 to 19 years	161	189	211	158	22	19	31	165	209	153
Not enrolled in school	13	49	67	37	22	6	25	15	58	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	20	13	21	22	3	—	4	31	5
Not high school graduate	—	29	11	14	—	—	7	7	31	—
Employed	—	17	11	7	—	1	—	7	—	—
Unemployed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Not in labor force	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 087	2 673	4 418	2 053	—	322	—	2 529	2 824	2 016
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	354	584	386	346	—	74	—	476	520	323
Professional specialty occupations	288	539	834	325	—	74	—	529	408	301
Technicians and related support occupations	80	113	225	66	—	13	—	65	140	150
Sales occupations	427	424	497	240	—	41	—	421	405	249
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	321	324	648	261	—	35	—	364	456	274
Private household occupations	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	22	20	—
Protective service occupations	27	20	52	59	—	—	—	—	58	64
Service occupations, except protective and household	148	203	483	204	—	28	—	244	267	133
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	30	51	36	—	9	—	—	—	18
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	249	221	675	228	—	24	—	176	254	189
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	45	89	252	154	—	10	—	88	122	192
Transportation and material moving occupations	67	66	183	61	—	10	—	54	61	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	60	130	65	—	2	—	64	113	54
Construction	132	194	327	159	—	23	—	198	115	107
Manufacturing	328	461	874	285	—	33	—	333	614	503
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	125	265	347	156	—	29	—	85	158	121
Wholesale and retail trade	562	502	918	534	—	48	—	597	697	359
Finance, insurance, and real estate	229	224	230	139	—	40	—	217	202	132
Business and repair services	91	88	153	99	—	8	—	149	148	58
Professional and related services	385	697	1 219	451	—	96	—	738	689	511
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 087	2 673	4 418	2 053	—	322	—	2 529	2 824	2 016
Private wage and salary workers	1 622	2 066	3 277	1 424	—	195	—	1 870	2 196	1 444
Government workers	229	375	910	402	—	76	—	367	489	442
Local government workers	132	177	344	137	—	39	—	130	167	94
Self-employed workers	231	226	200	207	—	49	—	282	131	130
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 380	3 017	5 122	2 505	—	377	114	2 787	3 343	2 299
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 770	2 352	4 142	2 015	—	270	101	1 984	2 566	1 816
50 to 52 weeks	1 245	1 859	2 959	1 516	—	183	74	1 331	2 086	1 504
40 to 49 weeks	215	262	542	192	—	32	16	318	221	146
27 to 39 weeks	157	57	265	115	—	16	—	146	95	41
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	295	372	513	309	—	64	—	432	454	216
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 471	3 320	5 492	2 504	22	420	—	2 986	3 463	2 443
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	48	133	102	—	4	—	97	59	40
With a mobility limitation	6	26	66	71	—	4	—	64	44	17
In labor force	6	15	1	50	—	1	—	37	17	—
With a self-care limitation	25	28	93	37	—	—	—	62	26	29
With a work disability	114	132	294	203	—	12	—	127	247	211
In labor force	79	74	123	143	—	1	—	100	141	89
Prevented from working	30	45	150	54	—	8	—	27	79	79
No work disability	2 357	3 188	5 198	2 301	22	408	—	2 859	3 216	2 232
In labor force	2 046	2 663	4 443	1 971	22	318	—	2 384	2 788	1 945
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	404	364	622	327	—	223	—	825	558	413
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	45	153	52	—	21	—	102	84	97
With a mobility limitation	77	30	116	44	—	19	—	102	69	91
With a self-care limitation	40	31	95	32	—	9	—	50	54	50
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	57	80	147	90	—	57	—	149	151	83
Mean family income (dollars)	33 664	36 481	23 359	35 624	—	58 367	—	31 387	24 163	26 103
1 worker	190	359	513	172	—	64	—	347	263	280
Mean family income (dollars)	83 948	68 677	31 401	33 235	—	82 269	—	90 197	30 664	54 615
2 or more workers	742	957	1 425	755	—	112	—	804	935	628
Mean family income (dollars)	71 600	68 310	48 947	63 719	—	70 929	—	81 137	49 854	57 073

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Strafford County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Strafford County, NH					
	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844	Tract 845	Tract 846
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 863	1 442	4 427	3 759	3 167	5 148	4 970	3 209	2 343	1 416
In labor force	2 726	1 122	3 297	2 532	2 239	3 734	3 218	2 133	1 803	962
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.6	77.8	74.5	67.4	70.7	72.5	64.7	66.5	77.0	67.9
Civilian labor force	2 708	1 097	3 168	2 491	2 206	3 703	3 191	2 114	1 785	956
Employed	2 565	1 015	2 984	2 297	2 085	3 518	2 892	1 870	1 695	907
Unemployed	143	82	184	194	121	185	299	244	90	49
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	7.5	5.8	7.8	5.5	5.0	9.4	11.5	5.0	5.1
Not in labor force	1 137	320	1 130	1 227	928	1 414	1 752	1 076	540	454
Institutionalized persons	7	—	127	292	75	11	144	26	—	—
Enrolled in school	166	75	158	120	39	107	204	107	52	59
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	600	147	525	374	432	637	796	484	207	206
Females 16 years and over	2 096	733	2 392	1 997	1 653	2 663	2 683	1 732	1 184	719
In labor force	1 342	528	1 709	1 201	1 044	1 771	1 496	991	815	431
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.0	72.0	71.4	60.1	63.2	66.5	55.8	57.2	68.8	59.9
Civilian labor force	1 342	526	1 701	1 196	1 036	1 771	1 496	985	808	431
Employed	1 275	500	1 632	1 110	990	1 666	1 375	875	802	414
Unemployed	67	26	69	86	46	105	121	110	6	17
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	4.9	4.1	7.2	4.4	5.9	8.1	11.2	.7	3.9
With own children under 6 years	237	105	230	268	223	503	447	261	275	91
In labor force	165	87	183	170	126	376	283	164	193	62
With own children 6 to 17 years only	215	62	318	326	286	482	338	324	190	184
In labor force	180	62	295	237	221	414	302	247	159	139
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	327	151	359	384	357	701	562	351	398	178
All parents present in household in labor force	202	123	287	228	198	501	311	197	275	121
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	479	159	566	791	507	1 163	1 005	681	510	345
All parents present in household in labor force	356	140	504	552	393	936	800	528	375	257
Persons 16 to 19 years	159	126	247	298	178	328	313	267	108	76
Not enrolled in school	54	58	79	61	42	113	117	122	13	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	12	—	27	10	40	47	79	—	—
Not high school graduate	44	12	8	33	23	60	53	72	—	4
Employed	19	7	8	6	17	20	22	21	—	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	27	6	16	11	37	—	—
Not in labor force	25	5	—	—	—	24	20	14	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 565	1 015	2 984	2 297	2 085	3 518	2 892	1 870	1 695	907
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	308	104	319	286	266	362	294	159	142	173
Professional specialty occupations	524	89	445	290	261	380	288	145	241	80
Technicians and related support occupations	87	36	130	92	90	95	120	85	55	19
Sales occupations	389	144	474	270	303	379	275	158	144	96
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	387	141	535	433	426	436	478	287	237	157
Private household occupations	7	—	—	—	13	7	10	—	6	—
Protective service occupations	12	27	22	32	6	45	39	36	47	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	256	196	377	262	128	343	255	228	209	83
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	24	7	26	13	23	38	10	30	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	288	150	324	305	245	631	407	324	228	155
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	147	32	135	196	201	488	441	239	211	74
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	23	63	35	64	110	124	72	55	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	49	153	70	69	219	123	127	90	29
Construction	126	66	167	95	81	187	189	121	59	74
Manufacturing	566	148	527	553	632	1 302	830	631	487	247
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	153	43	179	112	152	174	119	101	123	54
Wholesale and retail trade	647	313	745	515	404	762	654	441	350	163
Finance, insurance, and real estate	222	67	258	168	230	209	152	129	126	54
Business and repair services	74	35	150	97	53	56	99	55	23	13
Professional and related services	514	184	722	542	380	540	657	274	350	180
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 565	1 015	2 984	2 297	2 085	3 518	2 892	1 870	1 695	907
Private wage and salary workers	1 858	830	2 325	1 713	1 709	2 823	2 290	1 544	1 285	661
Government workers	542	129	541	454	301	538	353	259	313	170
Local government workers	99	62	130	162	135	230	183	84	88	81
Self-employed workers	158	56	112	124	70	157	231	67	90	76
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 939	1 248	3 585	2 783	2 328	3 949	3 487	2 299	1 918	1 033
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 160	937	2 743	2 089	1 842	3 123	2 864	1 749	1 530	854
50 to 52 weeks	1 516	611	2 030	1 592	1 462	2 484	2 239	1 296	1 214	698
40 to 49 weeks	255	92	352	164	155	261	279	188	125	77
27 to 39 weeks	119	55	107	121	88	137	145	135	103	35
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	460	163	449	347	310	489	322	278	261	97
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 126	1 220	3 595	3 010	2 568	4 387	3 853	2 616	2 105	1 180
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	31	65	68	89	129	199	68	53	49
With a mobility limitation	28	5	30	19	40	54	112	28	26	29
In labor force	—	—	14	—	10	8	28	15	7	—
With a self-care limitation	10	31	52	62	66	94	128	53	47	26
With a work disability	262	64	282	251	199	460	403	319	185	79
In labor force	94	23	156	144	76	225	175	156	94	26
Prevented from working	149	29	110	75	110	198	201	140	78	47
No work disability	2 864	1 156	3 313	2 759	2 369	3 927	3 450	2 297	1 920	1 101
In labor force	2 514	1 024	2 961	2 305	2 071	3 411	2 892	1 904	1 678	906
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	712	197	576	416	491	719	946	548	220	230
With a mobility or self-care limitation	166	36	102	44	87	130	209	108	19	27
With a mobility limitation	109	21	61	26	75	107	137	80	19	27
With a self-care limitation	97	32	88	30	46	74	114	60	14	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	129	12	152	139	117	173	209	178	64	72
Mean family income (dollars)	18 166	26 427	20 723	17 793	20 563	20 012	19 250	19 538	13 479	22 394
1 worker	320	111	192	320	307	486	443	372	160	127
Mean family income (dollars)	25 082	24 550	27 792	33 409	30 922	27 009	24 115	26 058	22 955	30 203
2 or more workers	592	254	909	837	738	1 291	1 016	632	640	349
Mean family income (dollars)	48 132	43 959	45 672	50 669	56 093	43 305	50 493	40 697	47 822	50 338

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Strafford County, NH		Remainder of Strafford County, NH						
	Tract 830.02	Tract 830.98	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 805	Tract 820	Tract 850	Tract 870	Tract 880
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 612	5 100	1 695	9 029	3 778	2 099	4 590	4 310	2 786
In labor force	2 824	3 584	1 206	4 656	2 904	1 567	3 534	3 070	2 010
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.2	70.3	71.2	51.6	76.9	74.7	77.0	71.2	72.1
Civilian labor force	2 760	3 556	1 206	4 652	2 900	1 551	3 500	3 050	2 008
Employed	2 572	3 403	1 170	4 229	2 731	1 437	3 317	2 733	1 872
Unemployed	188	153	36	423	169	114	183	317	136
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	4.3	3.0	9.1	5.8	7.4	5.2	10.4	6.8
Not in labor force	788	1 516	489	4 373	874	532	1 056	1 240	776
Institutionalized persons	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Enrolled in school	76	183	185	3 691	210	66	179	153	56
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	324	684	126	412	239	212	378	523	349
Females 16 years and over	1 876	2 724	821	4 950	1 877	1 069	2 273	2 268	1 447
In labor force	1 301	1 773	528	2 625	1 305	703	1 609	1 391	906
Percent of females 16 years and over	69.3	65.1	64.3	53.0	69.5	65.8	70.8	61.3	62.6
Civilian labor force	1 297	1 766	528	2 625	1 305	697	1 609	1 391	906
Employed	1 218	1 667	511	2 432	1 227	651	1 507	1 277	866
Unemployed	79	99	17	193	78	46	102	114	40
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	5.6	3.2	7.4	6.0	6.6	6.3	8.2	4.4
With own children under 6 years	315	441	118	178	401	181	509	372	238
In labor force	193	311	75	90	254	132	332	278	143
With own children 6 to 17 years only	276	443	157	175	413	134	391	452	281
In labor force	247	387	117	157	360	104	320	326	230
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	470	670	151	194	524	239	644	519	345
All parents present in household in labor force	265	420	95	95	318	189	400	385	208
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	592	1 017	393	468	898	346	999	1 040	593
All parents present in household in labor force	478	841	273	370	687	234	785	725	428
Persons 16 to 19 years	259	379	150	3 245	234	106	300	317	176
Not enrolled in school	117	123	—	24	20	25	92	69	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	41	—	18	11	8	22	19	13
Not high school graduate	31	91	—	18	—	18	23	22	13
Employed	6	57	—	—	—	10	6	14	—
Unemployed	15	16	—	—	8	8	9	—	8
Not in labor force	10	18	—	18	—	—	8	8	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 572	3 403	1 170	4 229	2 731	1 437	3 317	2 733	1 872
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	286	380	232	349	459	113	390	260	160
Professional specialty occupations	222	351	406	936	523	198	493	159	158
Technicians and related support occupations	63	99	46	226	149	54	173	127	53
Sales occupations	322	256	99	762	283	146	368	214	231
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	453	564	155	720	362	163	416	361	204
Private household occupations	—	13	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Protective service occupations	39	67	—	50	25	6	46	20	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	216	404	78	816	290	165	282	302	163
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	21	22	72	63	49	66	61	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	484	545	90	111	320	273	569	602	353
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	260	424	6	42	113	153	265	372	360
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	88	7	55	93	54	112	116	96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	145	191	29	90	43	63	137	131	60
Construction	104	155	69	61	229	113	231	236	144
Manufacturing	841	1 124	149	276	406	409	872	945	720
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	130	230	60	78	153	47	179	169	115
Wholesale and retail trade	572	690	177	1 369	547	400	644	460	353
Finance, insurance, and real estate	255	242	85	140	212	63	244	142	96
Business and repair services	115	96	23	85	96	91	124	99	24
Professional and related services	365	621	541	1 863	801	225	737	447	273
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 572	3 403	1 170	4 229	2 731	1 437	3 317	2 733	1 872
Private wage and salary workers	1 990	2 471	739	2 800	1 775	1 126	2 504	2 137	1 443
Government workers	476	708	258	1 291	681	207	607	400	261
Local government workers	189	216	86	243	200	53	168	140	138
Self-employed workers	97	218	167	126	254	97	186	196	161
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 935	3 815	1 415	8 118	3 125	1 691	3 763	3 235	2 123
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 322	3 094	1 006	4 360	2 350	1 363	2 963	2 669	1 686
50 to 52 weeks	1 891	2 295	660	987	1 812	1 045	2 244	1 944	1 262
40 to 49 weeks	175	274	139	215	277	163	372	271	92
27 to 39 weeks	102	174	69	330	139	86	70	156	134
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	340	407	209	1 461	406	174	410	237	179
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 126	4 224	1 543	8 515	3 458	1 816	4 124	3 664	2 405
With a mobility or self-care limitation	127	152	14	43	58	80	92	173	83
With a mobility limitation	77	87	5	23	39	62	54	58	56
In labor force	22	7	5	9	11	—	32	13	33
With a self-care limitation	75	98	9	26	30	49	52	130	49
With a work disability	311	430	58	254	211	161	353	342	210
In labor force	160	146	39	87	121	46	200	129	142
Prevented from working	107	228	19	94	88	99	118	168	51
No work disability	2 815	3 794	1 485	8 261	3 247	1 655	3 771	3 322	2 195
In labor force	2 508	3 275	1 141	4 490	2 709	1 457	3 246	2 843	1 836
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	422	837	152	510	316	267	432	601	379
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	174	12	48	32	58	127	136	125
With a mobility limitation	6	134	12	48	28	29	107	136	89
With a self-care limitation	39	138	—	32	6	47	49	52	75
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	103	216	31	123	80	52	124	118	104
Mean family income (dollars)	14 688	19 615	52 561	45 746	29 209	21 033	13 920	15 015	15 786
1 worker	271	441	124	177	376	189	458	386	250
Mean family income (dollars)	29 730	23 851	83 782	46 268	49 234	25 960	36 001	23 511	26 404
2 or more workers	937	1 124	435	557	942	521	1 154	1 013	650
Mean family income (dollars)	44 479	49 515	80 265	77 209	57 610	62 058	45 463	43 970	45 179

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA				Rackingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH			
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Moine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	84 266	18 339	18 339	65 927	30 315	10 311	35 612	10 346	10 196	4 374
Less than \$5,000	2 648	553	553	2 095	950	399	1 145	269	335	165
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 296	861	861	4 435	1 885	702	2 550	888	786	273
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 086	1 220	1 220	4 866	1 959	800	2 907	863	879	412
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13 992	2 915	2 915	11 077	4 817	2 162	6 260	1 937	1 996	791
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14 097	3 117	3 117	10 980	4 659	1 834	6 321	1 859	1 883	743
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18 828	4 542	4 542	14 286	6 276	1 918	8 010	2 159	2 394	1 007
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15 241	3 569	3 569	11 672	5 890	1 628	5 782	1 653	1 525	758
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 718	904	904	3 814	2 137	549	1 677	468	276	205
\$100,000 or more	3 360	658	658	2 702	1 742	319	960	250	122	20
Median (dollars)	35 009	36 437	36 437	34 482	36 661	30 591	32 539	31 507	30 807	32 886
Mean (dollars)	41 268	40 984	40 984	41 347	45 336	37 550	37 952	36 806	34 556	34 927
Families	58 409	13 662	13 662	44 747	20 110	6 347	24 637	6 307	7 374	3 092
Median income (dollars)	40 318	41 185	41 185	40 022	42 680	34 344	38 165	38 281	35 898	38 252
Males 15 years and over, with income	83 528	18 135	18 135	65 393	29 246	9 871	36 147	9 450	9 406	3 979
Median income (dollars)	32 073	25 421	25 421	22 418	25 000	20 998	21 123	22 073	21 489	22 092
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.7	60.1	60.1	57.1	59.9	61.9	54.9	57.7	59.2	61.7
Median income (dollars)	30 013	30 891	30 891	29 569	30 875	25 169	28 399	29 040	26 739	27 060
Females 15 years and over, with income	82 506	16 973	16 973	65 533	28 224	9 606	37 309	10 109	9 650	4 183
Median income (dollars)	11 384	11 438	11 438	11 370	12 558	12 012	10 408	11 636	11 447	12 671
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.5	32.5	32.5	35.0	35.1	37.5	34.9	38.4	39.7	41.4
Median income (dollars)	19 815	20 084	20 084	19 758	20 609	19 048	19 099	19 745	17 695	20 187
Per capita income (dollars)	15 830	15 440	15 440	15 940	18 356	15 557	14 056	15 413	13 395	13 495
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	84 266	18 339	18 339	65 927	30 315	10 311	35 612	10 346	10 196	4 374
With earnings	71 213	15 335	15 335	55 878	25 627	8 645	30 251	8 795	8 368	3 618
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 021	39 279	39 279	40 224	43 683	36 672	37 294	36 005	35 175	35 696
With Social Security income	20 410	4 649	4 649	15 761	7 250	2 347	8 511	2 487	2 680	1 123
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 375	7 331	7 331	7 387	7 314	6 574	7 449	7 228	7 604	6 799
With public assistance income	3 317	586	586	2 731	1 014	483	1 717	448	534	280
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 680	3 542	3 542	3 710	3 372	3 655	3 909	3 392	3 767	4 051
With retirement income	14 999	3 630	3 630	11 369	5 322	1 904	6 047	1 854	1 852	778
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 647	11 339	11 339	10 426	11 933	10 796	9 099	9 039	7 810	8 112
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	46 678	45 778	45 778	46 953	51 684	41 764	43 092	42 853	39 171	39 346
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 703	47 363	47 363	45 179	49 729	34 819	41 652	40 690	39 420	37 681
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 563	44 268	44 268	48 538	53 338	48 551	44 435	44 471	38 926	40 852
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 177	47 908	47 908	50 906	55 938	45 073	46 788	46 888	42 466	42 958
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 362	50 835	50 835	51 542	56 306	39 139	47 729	48 244	45 109	44 334
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 159	45 167	45 167	50 375	55 637	50 588	45 987	46 028	40 094	41 829
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 658	28 151	28 151	25 123	27 242	26 487	23 510	24 103	22 276	25 054
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 248	24 398	24 398	18 194	18 422	17 257	18 045	18 963	17 186	16 781
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 284	32 772	32 772	34 629	37 115	38 845	32 302	32 494	30 760	36 758
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	58 409	13 662	13 662	44 747	20 110	6 347	24 637	6 307	7 374	3 092
Householder worked in 1989	48 935	11 271	11 271	37 664	17 113	5 390	20 551	5 273	6 002	2 613
With related children under 18 years	28 793	6 893	6 893	21 900	9 616	3 309	12 284	2 792	3 793	1 527
With related children under 5 years	12 588	2 793	2 793	9 795	4 342	1 734	5 453	1 255	1 643	730
Married-couple families	48 925	11 899	11 899	37 026	16 664	5 013	20 362	5 173	6 092	2 411
Householder worked in 1989	41 429	9 903	9 903	31 526	14 356	4 355	17 170	4 368	5 002	2 080
With related children under 18 years	23 188	5 876	5 876	17 312	7 687	2 470	9 625	2 090	2 969	1 109
With related children under 5 years	10 665	2 494	2 494	8 171	3 706	1 404	4 465	1 014	1 300	589
Female householder, no husband present	7 197	1 272	1 272	5 925	2 560	994	3 365	974	960	553
Householder worked in 1989	5 503	944	944	4 559	1 989	742	2 570	751	749	405
With related children under 18 years	4 506	793	793	3 713	1 517	661	2 196	609	644	360
With related children under 5 years	1 503	210	210	1 293	504	252	789	190	264	126
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	37 566	6 323	6 323	31 243	14 600	5 718	16 643	5 969	3 813	1 787
Nonfamily householder	25 857	4 677	4 677	21 180	10 205	3 964	10 975	4 039	2 822	1 282
65 years and over	8 396	1 828	1 828	6 568	3 324	1 204	3 244	1 048	1 016	459
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	214 320	48 213	48 213	166 107	74 643	24 818	91 464	24 458	26 233	11 183
Persons under 18 years	51 749	12 841	12 841	38 908	16 865	5 724	22 043	4 903	6 839	2 797
Related children under 18 years	51 475	12 780	12 780	38 695	16 755	5 694	21 940	4 895	6 823	2 788
Related children 5 to 17 years	35 374	9 072	9 072	26 302	11 371	3 629	14 931	3 325	4 614	1 790
Persons 65 years and over	24 683	5 804	5 804	18 879	8 942	2 869	9 937	2 872	3 154	1 259
Persons 75 years and over	9 736	2 329	2 329	7 407	3 606	1 221	3 801	1 132	1 213	463
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 495	367	367	2 128	858	325	1 270	355	372	140
Percent below poverty level	4.3	2.7	2.7	4.8	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 342	189	189	1 153	464	158	689	227	138	97
With related children under 18 years	1 771	251	251	1 520	617	239	903	268	230	131
With related children under 5 years	1 034	115	115	919	348	170	571	169	142	96
Married-couple families	1 012	189	189	823	346	93	477	104	154	31
Householder worked in 1989	518	97	97	421	200	61	221	65	30	31
With related children under 18 years	466	86	86	380	185	47	195	52	54	22
With related children under 5 years	308	33	33	275	137	47	138	44	25	22
Female householder, no husband present	1 333	165	165	1 168	437	214	731	226	203	109
Householder worked in 1989	691	79	79	612	199	83	413	137	100	66
With related children under 18 years	1 187	152	152	1 035	382	188	653	191	168	109
With related children under 5 years	668	76	76	592	211	123	381	100	109	74
Unrelated individuals	6 766	945	945	5 821	2 014	824	3 807	1 214	632	286
Nonfamily householder	3 521	588	588	2 933	1 103	469	1 830	608	424	211
65 years and over	1 610	354	354	1 256	556	256	700	222	225	134
Persons	14 238	2 095	2 095	12 143	4 503	1 659	7 640	2 287	1 663	755
Percent below poverty level	6.4	4.3	4.3	7.3	6.0	6.7	8.4	9.4	6.3	6.8
Persons under 18 years	3 756	578	578	3 178	1 239	397	1 939	549	410	305
Related children under 18 years	3 520	517	517	3 003	1 145	372	1 858	541	404	296
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 246	367	367	1 879	746	174	1 133	346	210	161
Persons 65 years and over	2 159	436	436	1 723	740	332	983	307	332	152
Persons 75 years and over	1 195	218	218	977	413	196	564	207	243	55
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 394	808	808	4 586	1 846	484	2 740	730	540	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 115	3 289	3 289	16 826	6 500	2 495	10 326	3 028	2 553	1 079
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	42 816	8 291	8 291	34 525	14 343	6 599	20 182	5 258	5 966	2 352

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME									
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 072	-	1 300	3 557	2 088	3 734	1 942	3 646	-	
Less than \$5,000	49	-	46	150	61	91	45	111	-	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	107	-	92	168	60	185	69	180	-	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	132	-	77	272	64	243	149	283	-	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	305	-	182	705	297	481	283	662	-	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	426	-	182	511	408	630	302	658	-	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	548	-	336	872	615	864	495	812	-	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	432	-	294	602	438	730	387	686	-	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	44	-	77	148	75	285	152	123	-	
\$100,000 or more	29	-	14	129	70	225	60	131	-	
Median (dollars)	35 370	-	37 845	34 381	37 770	39 075	38 280	33 793	-	
Mean (dollars)	37 086	-	38 817	38 122	43 178	47 622	41 239	38 571	-	
Families	1 659	-	1 054	2 472	1 654	2 731	1 523	2 569	-	
Median income (dollars)	38 232	-	40 179	41 232	42 674	43 931	42 865	38 955	-	
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 031	-	1 328	3 342	2 058	3 661	1 947	3 402	366	
Median income (dollars)	25 006	-	25 823	23 024	26 927	26 674	27 176	25 588	16 504	
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.9	-	61.4	50.5	69.8	56.4	61.3	61.2	80.6	
Median income (dollars)	29 437	-	30 942	30 405	31 527	33 471	31 848	30 565	16 790	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 969	-	1 267	3 257	1 941	3 608	1 757	3 174	-	
Median income (dollars)	12 026	-	10 616	11 250	12 253	11 141	10 524	12 037	-	
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.5	-	31.2	30.4	37.1	26.7	32.4	32.1	-	
Median income (dollars)	19 005	-	17 699	19 632	20 254	21 430	19 481	21 318	-	
Per capita income (dollars)	12 796	-	13 121	15 527	15 091	18 114	14 918	15 674	16 643	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 072	-	1 300	3 557	2 088	3 734	1 942	3 646	-	
With earnings	1 790	-	1 101	2 894	1 938	3 059	1 639	2 914	-	
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 450	-	38 406	37 292	40 424	43 309	39 212	37 753	-	
With Social Security income	495	-	276	1 071	384	1 014	498	911	-	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 269	-	7 936	7 679	8 636	7 968	6 769	5 823	-	
With public assistance income	78	-	82	144	29	115	17	121	-	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 576	-	5 162	2 567	5 211	2 469	8 715	2 830	-	
With retirement income	280	-	200	557	359	833	496	905	-	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 676	-	9 560	9 787	8 979	13 601	12 882	11 518	-	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 348	-	42 065	44 266	47 406	53 928	45 337	42 814	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 248	-	42 499	46 613	46 574	59 360	45 715	43 329	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 346	-	41 445	42 440	48 401	49 689	44 954	42 403	-	
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 084	-	44 403	46 125	49 951	56 641	47 526	44 005	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 524	-	46 626	50 224	49 372	64 572	49 419	45 130	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 689	-	41 351	43 117	50 643	50 901	45 574	43 076	-	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 640	-	21 727	30 229	27 780	25 856	27 149	32 932	-	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 870	-	18 515	28 747	24 049	24 721	19 587	31 514	-	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 883	-	29 558	32 157	32 893	27 716	35 425	33 787	-	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 659	-	1 054	2 472	1 654	2 731	1 523	2 569	-	
Householder worked in 1989	1 385	-	892	1 992	1 448	2 216	1 282	2 056	-	
With related children under 18 years	975	-	626	1 129	917	1 250	820	1 176	-	
With related children under 5 years	425	-	285	418	415	418	244	588	-	
Married-couple families	1 413	-	916	2 127	1 429	2 465	1 318	2 231	-	
Householder worked in 1989	1 197	-	805	1 717	1 271	1 992	1 107	1 814	-	
With related children under 18 years	834	-	536	923	794	1 067	695	1 027	-	
With related children under 5 years	385	-	239	361	392	359	218	540	-	
Female householder, no husband present	204	-	110	267	128	182	155	226	-	
Householder worked in 1989	146	-	70	201	97	155	128	147	-	
With related children under 18 years	133	-	78	175	74	129	110	94	-	
With related children under 5 years	40	-	40	43	15	30	18	24	-	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	603	-	364	1 390	581	1 365	544	1 476	-	
Nonfamily householder	413	-	246	1 085	434	1 003	419	1 077	-	
65 years and over	154	-	107	465	137	357	182	426	-	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 950	-	3 805	8 752	5 815	9 717	5 289	8 885	-	
Persons under 18 years	1 872	-	1 224	1 998	1 749	2 439	1 445	2 114	-	
Related children under 18 years	1 853	-	1 224	1 998	1 749	2 405	1 445	2 106	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 305	-	913	1 439	1 187	1 781	1 095	1 352	-	
Persons 65 years and over	516	-	343	1 355	496	1 351	586	1 157	-	
Persons 75 years and over	203	-	156	567	201	537	217	448	-	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	43	-	53	71	50	53	65	32	-	
Percent below poverty level	2.6	-	5.0	2.9	3.0	1.9	4.3	1.2	-	
Householder worked in 1989	26	-	20	23	22	27	54	17	-	
With related children under 18 years	43	-	41	44	36	34	36	17	-	
With related children under 5 years	34	-	34	6	-	20	13	8	-	
Married-couple families	18	-	26	29	22	34	36	24	-	
Householder worked in 1989	18	-	14	8	15	8	25	9	-	
With related children under 18 years	18	-	14	8	15	15	7	9	-	
With related children under 5 years	9	-	7	-	-	10	7	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present	25	-	27	36	21	19	29	8	-	
Householder worked in 1989	8	-	6	9	-	19	29	8	-	
With related children under 18 years	25	-	27	30	14	19	29	8	-	
With related children under 5 years	25	-	27	-	-	10	6	8	-	
Unrelated individuals	108	-	95	227	67	176	50	222	-	
Nonfamily householder	64	-	56	170	39	103	25	131	-	
65 years and over	45	-	43	112	30	47	19	58	-	
Persons	268	-	304	446	199	326	239	313	-	
Percent below poverty level	4.5	-	8.0	5.1	3.4	3.4	4.5	3.5	-	
Persons under 18 years	117	-	113	81	52	95	71	49	-	
Related children under 18 years	98	-	113	81	52	61	71	41	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	57	-	69	75	52	39	57	18	-	
Persons 65 years and over	45	-	43	145	44	58	19	82	-	
Persons 75 years and over	16	-	24	69	30	46	4	29	-	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	104	-	30	256	108	121	60	129	-	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	377	-	520	634	309	543	361	545	-	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 068	-	739	1 532	822	1 444	877	1 809	-	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 021	—	1 289	969	933	1 651	2 489	959	5 020	4 992
Less than \$5,000	107	—	114	19	53	4	85	17	174	107
\$5,000 to \$9,999	231	—	92	55	108	33	121	62	418	357
\$10,000 to \$14,999	178	—	174	77	69	88	189	25	267	339
\$15,000 to \$24,999	401	—	265	178	195	499	435	189	746	673
\$25,000 to \$34,999	223	—	143	190	145	557	403	173	786	641
\$35,000 to \$49,999	358	—	193	226	179	262	510	190	1 083	1 057
\$50,000 to \$74,999	338	—	187	173	139	135	490	166	936	1 046
\$75,000 to \$99,999	115	—	79	41	32	56	138	88	298	473
\$100,000 or more	70	—	42	10	13	17	118	49	312	299
Median (dollars)	28 365	—	24 971	32 193	26 853	28 703	35 238	35 456	36 098	40 929
Mean (dollars)	39 497	—	34 183	36 511	31 870	32 680	41 217	43 413	45 005	44 684
Families	814	—	570	567	634	1 515	1 643	604	3 465	3 278
Median income (dollars)	41 806	—	37 917	37 782	26 691	28 783	40 383	39 900	42 509	45 447
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 524	63	1 129	879	830	2 281	2 276	889	4 535	4 805
Median income (dollars)	25 164	38 646	20 821	22 764	19 537	16 323	26 008	21 196	25 605	26 314
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.4	82.5	58.1	60.8	44.1	75.5	61.6	49.6	55.6	58.1
Median income (dollars)	31 875	39 583	28 125	27 581	25 833	17 306	31 354	27 340	33 524	32 993
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 807	—	1 074	894	820	1 652	2 280	1 079	4 748	4 729
Median income (dollars)	12 479	—	10 728	12 415	11 420	10 460	12 260	15 700	13 114	12 842
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.8	—	31.4	37.9	37.0	42.1	42.6	37.3	33.8	35.1
Median income (dollars)	21 838	—	19 754	19 635	17 336	15 709	18 846	21 358	20 548	22 340
Per capita income (dollars)	20 942	36 482	16 753	16 223	12 729	9 905	17 261	17 736	18 526	18 371
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 021	—	1 289	969	933	1 651	2 489	959	5 020	4 992
With earnings	1 531	—	1 063	838	761	1 566	2 094	792	4 130	4 148
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 941	—	34 738	33 864	30 831	31 089	40 754	41 780	44 528	44 576
With Social Security income	605	—	317	252	202	181	581	209	1 381	1 250
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 812	—	6 735	5 853	5 792	5 341	6 710	7 957	7 771	7 943
With public assistance income	90	—	97	38	126	10	67	55	139	157
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 356	—	3 592	2 083	4 464	6 338	4 265	2 289	2 071	4 003
With retirement income	318	—	178	230	215	205	570	188	805	829
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 686	—	8 862	13 450	10 868	11 508	10 620	14 315	9 666	12 724
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	53 092	—	43 216	38 855	32 744	32 247	46 125	49 329	52 336	50 314
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 437	—	42 680	29 919	25 292	29 768	40 542	42 139	55 365	51 025
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 411	—	43 522	43 763	42 471	39 348	50 138	54 005	49 764	49 809
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 586	—	50 034	42 894	41 616	32 686	50 098	57 411	57 819	54 308
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 564	—	54 893	39 521	37 275	30 219	44 747	53 477	65 801	58 821
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 790	—	47 499	44 241	44 791	40 034	53 469	59 671	51 820	51 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	51 208	—	13 127	22 029	17 460	27 181	24 292	26 413	27 776	25 161
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 191	—	11 619	13 685	14 874	20 849	21 858	17 971	21 797	13 862
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 216	—	14 732	36 333	39 631	31 486	27 287	34 534	36 585	36 574
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	814	—	570	567	634	1 515	1 643	604	3 465	3 278
Householder worked in 1989	681	—	436	433	500	1 448	1 396	496	2 991	2 718
With related children under 18 years	353	—	220	224	367	1 143	744	258	1 676	1 428
With related children under 5 years	223	—	130	98	141	620	366	156	682	493
Married-couple families	574	—	420	438	393	1 440	1 304	444	2 813	2 720
Householder worked in 1989	496	—	331	351	317	1 378	1 103	379	2 397	2 260
With related children under 18 years	241	—	151	140	169	1 083	514	172	1 277	1 117
With related children under 5 years	182	—	72	65	87	599	284	115	587	399
Female householder, no husband present	162	—	97	76	201	42	261	155	507	396
Householder worked in 1989	127	—	58	40	148	42	215	112	454	312
With related children under 18 years	70	—	56	56	185	27	181	86	317	235
With related children under 5 years	28	—	45	24	46	3	65	41	73	78
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 595	63	1 054	613	428	216	1 193	556	2 079	2 429
Nonfamily householder	1 207	—	719	402	299	136	846	355	1 555	1 714
65 years and over	387	5	183	111	91	68	255	104	656	586
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 824	63	2 647	2 178	2 352	5 594	5 918	2 242	12 210	12 140
Persons under 18 years	499	—	358	341	644	2 241	1 229	412	2 906	2 475
Related children under 18 years	487	—	358	341	642	2 236	1 218	412	2 890	2 429
Related children 5 to 17 years	302	—	224	207	452	1 390	824	230	2 068	1 797
Persons 65 years and over	662	5	363	331	247	219	744	298	1 703	1 605
Persons 75 years and over	355	—	170	126	121	50	233	166	770	627
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	23	—	47	30	70	28	96	31	115	202
Percent below poverty level	2.8	—	8.2	5.3	11.0	1.8	5.8	5.1	3.3	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	17	4	28	24	63	11	66	144
With related children under 18 years	17	—	35	24	51	24	73	15	87	136
With related children under 5 years	11	—	31	12	24	24	53	15	27	67
Married-couple families	12	—	5	6	7	28	30	5	65	84
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	2	24	24	5	31	58
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	2	24	15	—	37	29
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	—	2	24	15	—	18	21
Female householder, no husband present	11	—	42	20	49	—	66	26	30	95
Householder worked in 1989	5	—	17	4	12	—	39	6	15	63
With related children under 18 years	11	—	35	20	49	—	58	15	30	95
With related children under 5 years	5	—	31	12	22	—	38	15	9	46
Unrelated individuals	265	5	211	68	53	41	156	25	289	223
Nonfamily householder	172	—	141	26	33	7	71	19	194	94
65 years and over	93	5	95	19	18	4	22	—	90	42
Persons	316	5	302	137	263	148	395	93	635	868
Percent below poverty level	8.3	7.9	11.4	6.3	11.2	2.6	6.7	4.1	5.2	7.1
Persons under 18 years	27	—	35	35	113	52	115	20	171	369
Related children under 18 years	15	—	35	35	111	52	104	20	161	323
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	—	12	25	70	7	54	—	138	251
Persons 65 years and over	99	5	104	29	18	13	48	16	114	79
Persons 75 years and over	76	—	55	20	8	—	26	11	54	60
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	127	—	86	39	68	25	115	24	374	391
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	442	5	432	193	419	416	445	143	979	1 218
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	883	5	755	487	926	2 142	964	437	2 197	2 025

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.									Dover city, Strofford County, NH	
	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700	Tract 700.99	Tract 710		Tract 811	Tract 812
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	1 374	1 823	3 224	1 312	—	341	—	1 918		2 113	1 438
Less than \$5,000	12	7	120	36	—	11	—	84		32	16
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68	50	201	31	—	13	—	45		133	73
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	59	181	89	—	21	—	142		147	77
\$15,000 to \$24,999	153	159	516	156	—	38	—	214		367	230
\$25,000 to \$34,999	134	208	649	136	—	33	—	238		444	228
\$35,000 to \$49,999	281	385	762	315	—	63	—	412		420	388
\$50,000 to \$74,999	401	468	604	366	—	89	—	352		413	268
\$75,000 to \$99,999	100	290	110	130	—	28	—	159		128	80
\$100,000 or more	164	197	81	53	—	45	—	272		29	78
Median (dollars)	47 072	51 595	33 522	46 512	—	47 344	—	42 143		33 370	37 284
Mean (dollars)	61 282	62 759	38 077	51 966	—	58 039	—	67 178		37 743	46 216
Families	989	1 396	2 085	1 017	—	233	—	1 300		1 349	991
Median income (dollars)	53 873	57 136	40 191	48 254	—	58 815	—	51 333		39 438	43 059
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 389	1 803	3 044	1 509	—	311	114	1 865		1 920	1 422
Median income (dollars)	31 694	35 719	25 603	25 899	—	35 583	11 071	29 422		24 368	25 888
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.2	67.8	62.8	65.1	—	45.3	64.9	49.8		61.5	65.4
Median income (dollars)	36 154	41 581	30 075	30 057	—	41 964	12 500	39 311		29 057	30 388
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 368	1 551	2 809	1 379	22	291	—	1 721		1 969	1 379
Median income (dollars)	13 478	16 768	11 603	13 804	6 250	12 772	—	12 677		13 930	11 513
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	41.0	37.0	37.9	—	14.1	—	23.4		45.6	41.6
Median income (dollars)	21 783	22 342	19 375	20 889	—	20 625	—	25 326		21 524	20 000
Per capita income (dollars)	23 672	23 107	15 160	19 266	6 578	26 510	13 221	28 020		16 462	18 736
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	1 374	1 823	3 224	1 312	—	341	—	1 918		2 113	1 438
With earnings	1 201	1 698	2 854	1 158	—	227	—	1 566		1 815	1 255
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 690	59 849	37 284	48 150	—	48 392	—	59 502		36 831	42 588
With Social Security income	308	305	595	308	—	149	—	607		469	345
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 611	7 071	7 272	7 578	—	9 223	—	7 255		6 836	6 709
With public assistance income	40	21	113	25	—	10	—	26		45	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 183	8 650	2 246	2 414	—	3 681	—	1 433		5 585	3 565
With retirement income	315	194	344	304	—	125	—	502		427	304
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 336	14 152	8 207	13 788	—	18 319	—	17 933		9 113	10 585
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	71 786	66 580	42 826	56 077	—	70 971	—	77 853		43 237	53 785
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 587	68 448	41 643	61 548	—	93 887	—	86 444		39 763	51 027
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 329	64 786	44 107	51 577	—	64 709	—	73 413		45 479	55 604
Married-couple families (dollars)	77 757	68 696	46 351	58 594	—	72 463	—	82 934		45 786	57 121
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 738	70 410	46 595	66 504	—	93 887	—	91 726		45 700	55 865
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	81 678	66 988	46 103	52 050	—	65 684	—	77 683		45 834	57 887
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	36 967	33 178	20 705	31 841	—	55 505	—	31 416		29 544	24 377
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 488	25 683	19 138	11 893	—	—	—	18 600		19 634	22 414
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 064	39 791	23 321	48 384	—	55 505	—	35 398		43 971	26 203
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	989	1 396	2 085	1 017	—	233	—	1 300		1 349	991
Householder worked in 1989	876	1 286	1 833	861	—	157	—	1 001		1 143	841
With related children under 18 years	425	697	1 098	478	—	52	—	453		534	423
With related children under 5 years	175	297	549	206	—	24	—	182		225	201
Married-couple families	839	1 310	1 763	899	—	208	—	1 099		1 137	892
Householder worked in 1989	760	1 217	1 585	767	—	147	—	868		957	760
With related children under 18 years	374	661	901	422	—	50	—	415		407	362
With related children under 5 years	164	291	484	179	—	22	—	176		172	169
Female householder, no husband present	121	64	251	75	—	17	—	135		167	83
Householder worked in 1989	100	53	187	59	—	5	—	77		141	65
With related children under 18 years	40	30	157	38	—	1	—	38		99	45
With related children under 5 years	11	6	52	25	—	1	—	6		35	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	509	614	1 764	525	22	127	—	813		1 118	616
Nonfamily householder	385	427	1 139	295	—	108	—	618		764	447
65 years and over	168	37	247	71	—	72	—	283		178	107
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 629	4 935	7 991	3 593	22	735	—	4 570		4 941	3 536
Persons under 18 years	834	1 341	1 873	770	—	101	—	841		925	717
Related children under 18 years	834	1 323	1 873	770	—	101	—	841		925	717
Related children 5 to 17 years	583	909	1 156	539	—	68	—	622		655	501
Persons 65 years and over	404	364	622	327	—	72	—	825		558	413
Persons 75 years and over	135	118	174	119	—	88	—	354		163	158
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	12	6	113	46	—	—	—	39		41	12
Percent below poverty level	1.2	.4	5.4	4.5	—	—	—	3.0		3.0	1.2
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	43	26	—	—	—	15		16	7
With related children under 18 years	12	6	89	40	—	—	—	8		18	—
With related children under 5 years	12	—	52	20	—	—	—	—		18	—
Married-couple families	12	—	43	26	—	—	—	23		32	5
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	11	12	—	—	—	15		16	—
With related children under 18 years	12	—	40	20	—	—	—	—		9	—
With related children under 5 years	12	—	33	6	—	—	—	—		9	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	62	20	—	—	—	16		9	7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	24	14	—	—	—	24		9	7
With related children under 18 years	—	—	41	20	—	—	—	8		9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	19	14	—	—	—	—		9	—
Unrelated individuals	29	91	328	115	—	19	—	96		234	93
Nonfamily householder	23	48	164	26	—	16	—	69		129	50
65 years and over	—	10	71	20	—	14	—	53		32	20
Persons	105	103	682	247	—	19	—	185		345	120
Percent below poverty level	2.9	2.1	8.5	6.9	—	2.6	—	4.0		7.0	3.4
Persons under 18 years	50	19	166	61	—	—	—	6		35	—
Related children under 18 years	50	6	166	61	—	—	—	6		35	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	36	6	91	44	—	—	—	6		19	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	16	76	30	—	14	—	79		65	36
Persons 75 years and over	—	8	32	2	—	7	—	54		42	21
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	50	44	281	130	—	5	—	87		88	36
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	175	178	874	321	22	35	—	203		464	152
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	325	334	1 612	462	22	56	—	711		767	406

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Strofford County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Strofford County, NH					
	Troct 813	Troct 814	Troct 815	Troct 816	Troct 841	Troct 842	Troct 843	Troct 844	Troct 845	Troct 846
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 202	714	2 235	1 644	1 611	2 545	2 538	1 637	1 134	731
Less than \$5,000	113	40	19	49	73	69	98	47	29	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	335	76	178	93	79	152	227	207	81	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999	269	51	203	116	108	206	255	193	78	39
\$15,000 to \$24,999	417	154	479	290	320	488	579	300	157	152
\$25,000 to \$34,999	317	170	446	254	265	518	457	294	197	152
\$35,000 to \$49,999	329	118	510	394	292	664	554	380	329	175
\$50,000 to \$74,999	274	60	300	338	369	362	287	193	211	103
\$75,000 to \$99,999	105	34	66	55	76	77	42	18	34	29
\$100,000 or more	43	11	34	55	29	9	39	5	18	22
Median (dollars)	23 625	26 800	30 390	35 431	31 896	32 011	27 825	26 407	36 096	33 678
Mean (dollars)	32 888	31 008	33 831	39 181	39 767	34 035	33 070	29 410	37 265	37 361
Families	1 041	377	1 253	1 296	1 162	1 950	1 668	1 182	864	548
Median income (dollars)	31 008	31 597	38 549	39 826	41 019	35 741	34 111	31 490	39 153	37 670
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 765	687	1 983	1 673	1 465	2 436	2 226	1 461	1 137	681
Median income (dollars)	17 853	16 779	21 894	23 294	24 057	21 576	20 192	20 680	21 320	24 570
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.1	53.4	57.4	57.8	58.2	60.8	56.4	58.5	63.8	58.3
Median income (dollars)	31 975	24 620	27 785	29 104	30 841	27 162	25 621	25 865	26 226	27 254
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 966	706	2 277	1 812	1 473	2 451	2 439	1 532	1 133	622
Median income (dollars)	11 195	8 819	11 653	10 375	13 410	12 038	11 477	8 965	12 311	11 336
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.0	34.6	39.1	34.5	41.3	40.9	40.3	28.9	43.2	48.4
Median income (dollars)	19 387	16 394	18 506	19 843	19 701	17 784	17 517	15 991	17 430	17 250
Per capita income (dollars)	15 490	12 557	14 477	13 829	16 489	12 599	13 251	11 663	13 192	14 461
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 202	714	2 235	1 644	1 611	2 545	2 538	1 637	1 134	731
With earnings	1 726	668	1 904	1 427	1 327	2 165	2 000	1 295	989	592
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 277	28 033	33 553	37 051	40 398	33 393	35 183	29 306	38 220	37 715
With Social Security income	615	163	510	385	427	612	712	490	228	211
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 396	7 618	6 542	8 648	7 323	7 043	8 202	7 451	7 610	8 135
With public assistance income	114	60	77	121	30	120	187	126	45	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 481	3 706	1 575	4 390	2 631	4 550	3 428	3 607	3 085	5 862
With retirement income	309	102	341	371	361	489	423	268	123	188
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 217	5 817	9 292	9 856	8 035	9 385	5 866	8 214	6 089	8 203
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 333	37 687	39 906	42 881	45 865	37 177	39 573	32 903	40 673	42 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 582	31 634	38 276	44 303	51 850	37 619	39 260	30 691	39 853	41 466
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 687	43 519	40 973	41 597	41 052	36 691	39 863	35 168	41 569	42 519
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 670	44 333	42 503	47 601	49 000	39 754	43 870	37 526	42 479	42 995
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 261	41 447	43 451	52 480	56 604	42 052	45 863	40 037	42 166	44 803
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 965	46 613	41 975	43 684	42 981	37 534	42 135	35 638	42 851	41 408
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 636	21 376	25 280	22 757	22 951	24 997	23 309	16 159	28 806	18 986
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 626	19 319	21 240	19 177	17 503	22 098	18 798	12 223	10 319	18 986
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 298	26 742	32 235	28 698	30 987	30 048	28 052	28 684	45 753	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 041	377	1 253	1 296	1 162	1 950	1 668	1 182	864	548
Householder worked in 1989	855	351	1 030	1 053	955	1 602	1 326	938	719	462
With related children under 18 years	489	203	507	636	528	1 043	845	631	470	276
With related children under 5 years	227	113	202	287	184	449	427	257	229	97
Married-couple families	781	256	1 065	1 042	1 023	1 618	1 298	890	758	505
Householder worked in 1989	626	234	888	903	860	1 326	1 039	717	638	422
With related children under 18 years	319	125	392	485	462	817	621	408	419	242
With related children under 5 years	177	82	175	239	180	376	302	163	196	83
Female householder, no husband present	233	83	166	242	99	255	279	230	69	28
Householder worked in 1989	202	79	124	138	82	205	204	167	63	28
With related children under 18 years	149	60	105	151	59	162	168	182	45	28
With related children under 5 years	37	19	27	48	4	35	112	72	33	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 708	600	1 422	505	583	783	1 179	677	374	217
Nonfamily householder	1 161	337	982	348	449	595	870	455	270	183
65 years and over	406	69	204	84	179	156	373	166	81	61
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 631	1 733	5 135	4 482	3 885	6 840	6 248	4 157	3 204	1 899
Persons under 18 years	823	328	925	1 185	871	1 870	1 581	1 068	915	534
Related children under 18 years	815	328	925	1 185	864	1 870	1 581	1 062	915	531
Related children 5 to 17 years	558	193	588	830	566	1 288	1 059	744	589	368
Persons 65 years and over	712	197	576	416	491	719	946	548	220	230
Persons 75 years and over	359	55	246	151	144	232	437	238	77	85
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	118	26	54	104	52	46	78	123	51	22
Percent below poverty level	11.3	6.9	4.3	8.0	4.5	2.4	4.7	10.4	5.9	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	86	26	30	62	26	8	37	44	15	8
With related children under 18 years	97	18	37	98	32	32	51	85	22	8
With related children under 5 years	65	13	13	55	10	13	51	45	15	8
Married-couple families	22	6	17	22	24	24	23	39	30	14
Householder worked in 1989	15	6	6	22	11	6	13	6	7	—
With related children under 18 years	15	—	6	22	11	17	13	6	—	—
With related children under 5 years	15	—	6	14	6	6	13	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	83	8	37	82	21	22	55	76	21	8
Householder worked in 1989	58	8	24	40	15	8	24	30	15	8
With related children under 18 years	69	6	31	76	21	15	38	71	15	8
With related children under 5 years	37	6	7	41	4	7	38	37	15	8
Unrelated individuals	387	181	284	35	83	125	198	149	40	37
Nonfamily householder	223	86	97	23	64	85	147	77	26	25
65 years and over	143	15	12	—	39	38	82	41	13	12
Persons	743	254	413	412	222	279	432	489	155	86
Percent below poverty level	14.0	14.7	8.0	9.2	5.7	4.1	6.9	11.8	4.8	4.5
Persons under 18 years	205	30	49	230	56	46	107	153	33	15
Related children under 18 years	197	30	49	230	56	46	107	147	33	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	137	6	23	161	44	23	24	97	16	6
Persons 65 years and over	143	15	42	6	50	54	122	56	24	26
Persons 75 years and over	103	—	35	6	40	47	74	32	24	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	234	122	103	147	93	150	93	138	40	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 011	318	545	538	313	480	707	663	261	129
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 555	607	1 167	556	739	1 466	1 614	1 305	507	335

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Storroff County, NH		Remainder of Strafford County, NH							
	Troct 830.02	Troct 830.98	Troct 801	Troct 802	Troct 805	Troct 820	Troct 850	Troct 870	Troct 880	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 776	2 598	727	1 638	1 767	979	2 217	2 067	1 301	
Less than \$5,000	14	151	12	141	38	25	17	82	61	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	78	195	12	144	43	56	97	194	57	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	139	273	22	197	77	65	140	132	120	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	301	490	41	236	240	176	301	349	193	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	350	393	75	163	253	129	521	451	244	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	536	471	128	156	413	220	606	543	384	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	290	468	174	258	406	186	398	238	186	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58	147	117	192	171	75	99	37	37	
\$100,000 or more	10	10	146	151	126	47	38	41	19	
Median (dollars)	35 221	30 000	54 739	31 094	42 977	37 741	35 542	31 112	32 888	
Mean (dollars)	36 204	34 054	75 795	46 254	49 271	45 691	39 317	34 087	34 868	
Families	1 311	1 781	590	857	1 398	762	1 736	1 517	1 004	
Median income (dollars)	38 731	37 888	62 266	58 759	46 585	40 765	36 951	32 614	35 857	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 701	2 278	881	3 957	1 866	1 013	2 292	1 992	1 311	
Median income (dollars)	23 661	21 468	32 271	4 754	26 990	21 633	25 128	20 747	21 523	
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.0	59.3	52.4	16.9	63.1	64.5	61.0	61.3	59.1	
Median income (dollars)	28 237	26 288	45 000	45 377	33 750	28 171	28 731	25 165	27 320	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 691	2 492	729	4 697	1 676	956	2 053	1 970	1 286	
Median income (dollars)	13 573	12 184	12 335	3 921	12 186	12 500	11 156	10 305	11 514	
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.5	37.9	27.2	6.7	37.7	40.3	41.2	36.6	37.9	
Median income (dollars)	19 724	20 508	28 125	20 363	19 885	17 274	18 378	19 289	17 586	
Per capito income (dollars)	14 020	13 138	25 601	9 924	17 028	16 697	14 033	12 166	12 397	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 776	2 598	727	1 638	1 767	979	2 217	2 067	1 301	
With earnings	1 557	2 061	677	1 389	1 644	844	2 068	1 723	1 125	
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 646	35 735	68 194	39 542	45 858	46 005	35 756	34 807	34 479	
With Social Security income	406	717	100	380	276	263	396	540	266	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 626	6 897	9 077	8 491	7 368	7 314	7 723	7 190	8 939	
With public assistance income	76	204	22	61	61	25	129	106	51	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 375	4 302	9 082	3 975	3 309	3 516	5 799	3 922	2 959	
With retirement income	392	386	110	318	222	162	352	250	149	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 333	6 872	19 821	14 873	13 602	9 175	8 111	7 728	8 627	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 090	39 534	79 548	66 303	53 732	50 305	40 714	36 512	37 459	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 623	39 005	71 430	56 790	53 739	41 132	39 905	37 310	37 422	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 798	40 067	87 238	73 990	53 722	57 164	41 623	35 583	37 499	
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 796	43 885	81 154	70 175	56 589	55 285	43 788	39 597	40 547	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 160	47 172	74 485	63 723	58 222	47 606	43 180	43 229	41 577	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 940	40 824	87 403	74 510	54 353	60 716	44 461	35 593	39 434	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 586	25 739	28 342	28 042	31 590	19 682	23 127	21 679	15 985	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 615	15 825	28 342	22 358	24 521	16 393	21 057	13 223	15 450	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 076	38 614	-	51 133	42 843	23 381	26 050	34 493	16 873	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 311	1 781	590	857	1 398	762	1 736	1 517	1 004	
Householder worked in 1989	1 149	1 464	536	687	1 237	647	1 484	1 265	807	
With related children under 18 years	593	934	287	383	827	332	941	856	546	
With related children under 5 years	285	445	102	170	356	156	447	366	228	
Married-couple families	1 069	1 342	554	739	1 227	618	1 471	1 232	845	
Householder worked in 1989	953	1 127	500	593	1 090	536	1 265	1 045	691	
With related children under 18 years	447	662	268	297	715	256	780	680	461	
With related children under 5 years	243	346	102	152	314	124	404	290	176	
Female householder, no husband present	176	377	19	81	127	85	205	244	117	
Householder worked in 1989	130	275	19	64	104	52	159	179	88	
With related children under 18 years	122	238	19	65	87	51	135	153	73	
With related children under 5 years	42	84	-	18	27	20	28	76	40	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	623	1 164	250	1 726	716	331	795	821	435	
Nanfamily householder	465	817	137	781	369	217	481	550	297	
65 years and aver	142	317	35	185	47	75	59	239	81	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 541	6 642	2 139	4 198	5 112	2 630	6 140	5 697	3 674	
Persons under 18 years	1 067	1 730	544	684	1 444	585	1 672	1 612	963	
Related children under 18 years	1 067	1 721	544	662	1 432	585	1 653	1 595	963	
Related children 5 to 17 years	669	1 121	420	483	1 007	397	1 116	1 124	655	
Persons 65 years and over	422	837	152	505	316	267	432	601	379	
Persons 75 years and over	126	337	74	199	73	94	165	225	163	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	34	106	25	37	41	37	92	122	49	
Percent below poverty level	2.6	6.0	4.2	4.3	2.9	4.9	5.3	8.0	4.9	
Householder worked in 1989	15	82	19	14	28	7	66	71	22	
With related children under 18 years	34	97	13	21	30	13	63	103	31	
With related children under 5 years	23	73	-	14	16	7	29	80	18	
Married-couple families	4	27	18	23	12	31	43	37	24	
Householder worked in 1989	4	27	12	14	7	7	27	20	8	
With related children under 18 years	4	18	6	7	9	7	14	18	6	
With related children under 5 years	4	18	-	-	2	7	14	18	6	
Female householder, no husband present	30	79	7	14	14	6	42	85	25	
Householder worked in 1989	11	55	7	-	6	-	32	51	14	
With related children under 18 years	30	79	7	14	6	6	42	85	25	
With related children under 5 years	19	55	-	14	2	-	8	62	12	
Unrelated individuals	26	260	46	1 024	192	38	118	192	65	
Nanfamily householder	26	185	9	349	37	25	23	102	42	
65 years and aver	6	128	-	14	8	10	-	74	13	
Persons	112	643	111	1 125	298	134	438	587	242	
Percent below poverty level	2.5	9.7	5.2	26.8	5.8	5.1	7.1	10.3	6.6	
Persons under 18 years	48	257	20	61	56	24	172	247	95	
Related children under 18 years	48	248	20	39	44	24	165	230	95	
Related children 5 to 17 years	29	132	20	24	30	10	137	131	64	
Persons 65 years and over	6	146	14	16	14	42	-	74	32	
Persons 75 years and over	-	55	-	8	4	-	-	37	10	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	62	138	73	636	141	32	104	170	114	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	192	887	133	1 245	350	192	570	801	375	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	690	1 662	202	1 515	731	481	1 292	1 614	771	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA				Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Moine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Tract 695
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	217 904	48 112	48 112	169 792	73 729	23 945	96 063	24 233	5 459
Native	212 754	47 202	47 202	165 552	71 809	23 193	93 743	23 559	5 314
Foreign born	5 150	910	910	4 240	1 920	752	2 320	674	145
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	677	78	78	599	174	92	425	104	12
Persons 5 years and over	202 267	44 474	44 474	157 793	68 613	22 100	89 180	22 771	4 711
Speak a language other than English	11 695	2 007	2 007	9 688	3 224	1 139	6 464	1 546	247
Do not speak English "very well"	2 728	385	385	2 343	663	278	1 680	392	59
In linguistically isolated households	1 047	96	96	951	259	136	692	162	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	54 662	11 461	11 461	43 201	15 919	4 912	27 282	5 514	1 573
Preprimary school	4 305	1 126	1 126	3 179	1 487	432	1 692	329	156
Public school	2 112	728	728	1 384	594	261	790	150	115
Elementary or high school	31 579	8 296	8 296	23 283	9 763	2 902	13 520	3 022	982
Public school	28 806	7 691	7 691	21 115	8 965	2 694	12 150	2 581	904
College	18 778	2 039	2 039	16 739	4 669	1 578	12 070	2 163	435
Public college	15 184	1 466	1 466	13 718	3 244	1 084	10 474	1 661	310
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	140 330	32 018	32 018	108 312	50 168	15 959	58 144	15 816	2 740
Less than 9th grade	7 744	1 216	1 216	6 528	1 799	543	4 729	1 068	59
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 243	3 448	3 448	10 795	3 727	1 178	7 068	1 568	82
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44 428	10 998	10 998	33 430	14 377	4 923	19 053	4 868	810
Some college, no degree	27 056	6 281	6 281	20 775	10 427	3 549	10 548	3 170	980
Associate degree	11 164	2 464	2 464	8 700	4 399	1 384	4 301	1 301	285
Bachelor's degree	24 291	5 489	5 489	18 802	10 485	3 081	8 317	2 837	421
Graduate or professional degree	11 404	2 122	2 122	9 282	4 954	1 301	4 328	1 004	103
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.3	85.4	85.4	84.0	89.0	89.2	79.7	83.3	94.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.4	23.8	23.8	25.9	30.8	27.5	21.7	24.3	19.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 046	1 248	1 248	996	986	956	1 003	903	1 389
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	202 267	44 474	44 474	157 793	68 613	22 100	89 180	22 771	4 711
Same house	99 405	25 354	25 354	74 051	32 503	9 098	41 548	10 661	1 281
Different house in United States	100 517	18 869	18 869	81 648	35 060	12 207	46 588	11 746	2 823
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 423	1 833	1 833	18 590	4 926	3 509	13 664	3 832	327
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29 804	8 449	8 449	21 355	10 102	1 935	11 253	2 375	177
Different MSA/PMSA	37 801	6 190	6 190	31 611	16 142	5 016	15 469	3 934	1 575
Not in on MSA/PMSA	12 489	2 397	2 397	10 092	3 890	1 747	6 202	1 605	744
Abroad	2 345	251	251	2 094	1 050	795	1 044	364	607
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	112 719	23 969	23 969	88 750	40 150	13 181	48 600	13 353	2 913
Car, truck, or van	100 880	21 520	21 520	79 360	36 168	11 514	43 192	12 075	2 625
Drove alone	86 101	18 478	18 478	67 623	31 810	10 036	35 813	10 208	2 182
Carpooled	14 779	3 042	3 042	11 737	4 358	1 478	7 379	1 867	443
Public transportation	1 106	167	167	939	332	157	607	235	10
Other means	6 687	1 080	1 080	5 607	2 165	1 027	3 442	745	197
Worked at home	4 046	1 202	1 202	2 844	1 485	483	1 359	298	81
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.8	15.8	20.9	19.2	10.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	93 558	20 210	20 210	73 348	30 220	11 426	43 128	11 990	2 716
Central city	39 697	4 436	4 436	35 261	12 791	7 268	22 470	7 258	1 409
Outside central city	53 861	15 774	15 774	38 087	17 429	4 158	20 658	4 732	1 307
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19 161	3 759	3 759	15 402	9 930	1 755	5 472	1 363	197
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	172 471	36 841	36 841	135 630	59 235	19 296	76 395	20 040	3 659
In labor force	122 150	25 735	25 735	96 415	43 146	14 076	53 269	14 477	3 011
Employed	111 459	23 687	23 687	87 772	38 610	11 677	49 162	13 325	1 466
Unemployed	7 211	1 385	1 385	5 826	2 328	675	3 498	830	64
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.6	5.9	4.2
Females 16 years and over	89 622	18 911	18 911	70 711	30 577	9 954	40 134	10 622	1 608
Employed	53 097	10 902	10 902	42 195	18 420	5 918	23 775	6 592	946
Unemployed	3 165	608	608	2 557	1 066	317	1 491	338	45
With own children under 6 years	13 201	3 041	3 041	10 160	4 462	1 636	5 698	1 214	558
In labor force	8 760	2 018	2 018	6 742	2 917	1 073	3 825	858	356
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 514	3 457	3 457	10 057	4 270	1 187	5 787	1 361	349
In labor force	11 149	2 759	2 759	8 390	3 574	1 014	4 816	1 174	286
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 824	2 253	2 253	10 571	3 112	968	7 459	1 156	203
Not enrolled in school	2 457	389	389	2 068	805	314	1 263	334	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	858	96	96	762	328	143	434	100	—
Not high school graduate	983	94	94	889	336	89	553	128	6
Employed	418	48	48	370	159	18	211	40	6
Unemployed	261	17	17	244	62	24	182	53	—
Not in labor force	297	29	29	268	108	47	160	35	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	134 637	28 128	28 128	106 509	46 278	15 098	60 231	15 740	3 188
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	102 428	21 431	21 431	80 997	35 823	11 797	45 174	11 915	2 505
50 to 52 weeks	74 857	16 142	16 142	58 715	26 493	8 985	32 222	9 054	2 084
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	142 667	30 115	30 115	112 552	47 433	14 407	65 119	16 384	1 915
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 583	730	730	2 853	1 197	427	1 656	277	54
With a mobility limitation	1 937	345	345	1 592	716	250	876	143	32
In labor force	565	121	121	444	219	60	225	31	17
With a self-care limitation	2 327	468	468	1 859	756	286	1 103	196	28
With a work disability	10 537	2 047	2 047	8 490	3 311	1 404	5 179	1 275	134
In labor force	5 314	1 111	1 111	4 203	1 766	687	2 437	638	86
Prevented from working	4 160	683	683	3 477	1 285	594	2 192	494	42
No work disability	132 130	28 068	28 068	104 062	44 122	13 003	59 940	15 109	1 781
In labor force	110 086	23 344	23 344	86 742	37 828	11 195	48 914	13 157	1 414
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	24 534	5 789	5 789	18 745	8 845	2 799	9 900	2 859	213
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 384	1 011	1 011	3 373	1 527	536	1 846	529	11
With a mobility limitation	3 490	779	779	2 711	1 320	452	1 391	377	11
With a self-care limitation	2 403	562	562	1 841	724	225	1 117	351	5

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	111 459	23 687	23 687	87 772	38 610	11 677	49 162	13 325	1 466
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14 813	3 060	3 060	11 753	5 988	1 807	5 765	1 808	200
Professional specialty occupations	17 219	3 514	3 514	13 705	6 953	1 936	6 752	2 014	142
Technicians and related support occupations	4 327	847	847	3 480	1 450	480	2 030	617	73
Sales occupations	14 557	2 767	2 767	11 790	5 901	1 890	5 889	1 882	230
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16 101	3 104	3 104	12 997	5 497	1 693	7 500	2 173	310
Private household occupations	274	86	86	188	96	32	92	27	7
Protective service occupations	1 592	312	312	1 280	616	217	664	215	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 261	2 718	2 718	9 543	4 189	1 449	5 354	1 452	219
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 553	501	501	1 052	438	107	614	101	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14 335	3 712	3 712	10 623	3 811	1 027	6 812	1 496	156
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 556	1 641	1 641	5 915	1 616	436	4 299	737	40
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 200	763	763	2 437	998	308	1 439	332	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 671	662	662	3 009	1 057	295	1 952	471	48
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	82 727	18 144	18 144	64 583	29 534	9 763	35 049	10 136	1 488
Less than \$5,000	2 591	535	535	2 056	927	380	1 129	260	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 229	861	861	4 368	1 861	685	2 507	872	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 971	1 207	1 207	4 764	1 925	771	2 839	850	80
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13 677	2 872	2 872	10 805	4 645	2 035	6 160	1 895	462
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 659	3 080	3 080	10 579	4 401	1 648	6 178	1 808	483
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18 504	4 496	4 496	14 008	6 108	1 787	7 900	2 117	222
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15 088	3 531	3 531	11 557	5 824	1 600	5 733	1 634	131
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 659	904	904	3 755	2 112	538	1 643	450	56
\$100,000 or more	3 349	658	658	2 691	1 731	319	960	250	17
Median (dollars)	35 153	36 475	36 475	34 691	36 938	30 664	32 676	31 533	28 419
Mean (dollars)	41 406	41 074	41 074	41 499	45 594	37 942	38 049	36 858	32 947
Families	57 209	13 512	13 512	43 697	19 466	5 897	24 231	6 174	1 360
Median income (dollars)	40 527	41 209	41 209	40 295	43 369	35 188	38 272	38 468	28 423
Per capita income (dollars)	15 975	15 540	15 540	16 099	18 632	16 023	14 154	15 568	10 164
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	82 727	18 144	18 144	64 583	29 534	9 763	35 049	10 136	1 488
With earnings	69 800	15 158	15 158	54 642	24 902	8 143	29 740	8 601	1 403
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 156	39 376	39 376	40 372	43 942	37 087	37 383	36 039	31 262
With Social Security income	20 262	4 631	4 631	15 631	7 164	2 286	8 467	2 475	175
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 384	7 349	7 349	7 394	7 326	6 594	7 451	7 227	5 319
With public assistance income	3 240	586	586	2 654	992	461	1 662	426	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 596	3 542	3 542	3 608	3 198	3 294	3 853	3 211	6 338
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	46 904	45 864	45 864	47 225	52 195	42 625	43 232	42 994	32 375
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 099	47 523	47 523	45 640	50 633	35 377	41 861	40 872	29 605
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 392	47 981	47 981	51 176	56 437	45 889	46 929	46 957	32 795
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 791	50 960	50 960	52 081	57 298	39 703	47 991	48 431	30 044
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 868	28 368	28 368	25 328	27 508	26 968	23 696	24 617	27 181
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 409	24 697	24 697	18 320	18 488	17 251	18 212	19 542	20 849
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	57 209	13 512	13 512	43 697	19 466	5 897	24 231	6 174	1 360
Householder worked in 1989	47 840	11 121	11 121	36 719	16 531	4 983	20 188	5 156	1 298
With related children under 18 years	27 946	6 797	6 797	21 149	9 164	2 982	11 985	2 673	1 002
With related children under 5 years	12 128	2 740	2 740	9 388	4 106	1 558	5 282	1 155	559
Married-couple families	47 940	11 767	11 767	36 173	16 157	4 677	20 016	5 065	1 297
Householder worked in 1989	40 505	9 771	9 771	30 734	13 891	4 042	16 843	4 260	1 235
With related children under 18 years	22 516	5 798	5 798	16 718	7 342	2 235	9 376	1 994	954
With related children under 5 years	10 279	2 452	2 452	7 827	3 517	1 275	4 310	930	543
Female householder, no husband present	7 054	1 254	1 254	5 800	2 482	931	3 318	949	42
Householder worked in 1989	5 386	926	926	4 460	1 921	689	2 539	742	42
With related children under 18 years	4 375	775	775	3 600	1 449	608	2 151	586	27
With related children under 5 years	1 456	199	199	1 257	484	232	773	174	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	36 880	6 247	6 247	30 633	14 281	5 512	16 352	5 822	202
Nonfamily householder	25 518	4 632	4 632	20 886	10 068	3 866	10 818	3 962	128
65 years and over	8 341	1 828	1 828	6 513	3 293	1 185	3 220	1 048	68
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	209 023	47 471	47 471	161 552	72 003	22 973	89 549	23 677	4 847
Persons under 18 years	49 807	12 550	12 550	37 257	15 889	5 064	21 368	4 620	1 884
Related children under 18 years	49 551	12 498	12 498	37 053	15 788	5 039	21 265	4 612	1 884
Related children 5 to 17 years	34 124	8 882	8 882	25 242	10 750	3 196	14 492	3 174	1 136
Persons 65 years and over	24 529	5 789	5 789	18 740	8 845	2 799	9 895	2 859	213
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	2 376	367	367	2 009	815	308	1 194	324	28
Percent below poverty level	4.2	2.7	2.7	4.6	4.2	5.2	4.9	5.2	2.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 271	189	189	1 082	440	141	642	212	24
With related children under 18 years	1 673	251	251	1 422	579	227	843	239	24
With related children under 5 years	981	115	115	866	333	170	533	147	24
Married-couple families	939	189	189	750	322	88	428	98	28
Householder worked in 1989	477	97	97	380	195	56	185	59	24
With related children under 18 years	412	86	86	326	166	47	160	46	24
With related children under 5 years	271	33	33	238	122	47	116	38	24
Female householder, no husband present	1 287	165	165	1 122	418	202	704	201	—
Householder worked in 1989	661	79	79	582	180	71	402	128	—
With related children under 18 years	1 143	152	152	991	363	176	628	168	—
With related children under 5 years	652	76	76	576	211	123	365	84	—
Unrelated individuals	6 632	911	911	5 721	1 962	792	3 759	1 195	35
Nonfamily householder	3 484	570	570	2 914	1 084	450	1 830	608	7
65 years and over	1 596	354	354	1 242	544	246	698	222	4
Persons	13 693	2 061	2 061	11 632	4 271	1 588	7 361	2 190	142
Percent below poverty level	6.6	4.3	4.3	7.2	5.9	6.9	8.2	9.2	2.9
Persons under 18 years	3 523	569	569	2 954	1 135	381	1 819	507	52
Related children under 18 years	3 300	517	517	2 783	1 045	356	1 738	499	52
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 097	367	367	1 730	682	162	1 048	319	7
Persons 65 years and over	2 140	436	436	1 704	723	317	981	307	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 226	783	783	4 443	1 763	461	2 680	698	19
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 335	3 183	3 183	16 152	6 165	2 321	9 987	2 893	387

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city		Troct 695	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	2 436	2 084	1 561	1 255	523	525	
Native	2 301	1 968	1 487	1 223	481	512	
Foreign born	135	116	74	32	42	13	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	11	11	11	-	-	-	
Persons 5 years and over	2 086	1 768	1 369	1 095	399	458	
Speak a language other than English	148	118	90	63	28	18	
Do not speak English "very well"	69	49	43	22	6	7	
In linguistically isolated households	30	30	30	9	-	-	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	671	591	456	364	135	190	
Preprimary school	63	63	40	34	23	21	
Public school	30	30	30	30	-	17	
Elementary or high school	430	372	308	253	64	116	
Public school	391	333	294	239	39	102	
College	178	156	108	77	48	53	
Public college	137	115	67	47	48	37	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 147	1 042	809	646	233	226	
Less than 9th grade	36	36	36	35	5	5	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	99	99	64	56	35	19	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	391	332	260	232	72	50	
Some college, no degree	341	320	271	216	49	117	
Associate degree	69	69	48	34	21	17	
Bachelor's degree	99	86	83	38	3	14	
Graduate or professional degree	112	100	47	35	53	4	
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.2	87.0	87.6	85.9	85.0	89.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.4	17.9	16.1	11.3	24.0	8.0	
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 165	1 146	1 164	1 174	1 043	1 437	
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 086	1 768	1 369	1 095	399	458	
Same house	523	427	340	289	87	84	
Different house in United States	1 338	1 135	865	670	270	273	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	343	335	231	178	104	30	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	110	76	46	25	30	5	
Different MSA/PMSA	717	596	468	370	128	180	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	168	128	120	97	8	58	
Abroad	225	206	164	136	42	101	
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 201	998	782	639	216	306	
Car, truck, or van	898	819	647	525	172	277	
Drove alone	696	630	482	418	148	227	
Carpooled	202	189	165	107	24	50	
Public transportation	29	29	29	29	-	5	
Other means	132	88	57	46	31	15	
Worked at home	142	62	49	39	13	9	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	17.4	14.6	12.5	27.6	8.3	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 123	920	744	617	176	304	
Central city	454	430	365	323	65	136	
Outside central city	669	490	379	294	111	168	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	78	78	38	22	40	2	
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 633	1 375	1 056	850	319	330	
In labor force	1 352	1 119	891	715	228	323	
Employed	806	702	513	413	189	121	
Unemployed	113	95	92	59	3	17	
Percent of civilian labor force	12.3	11.9	15.2	12.5	1.6	12.3	
Females 16 years and over	648	594	512	428	82	149	
Employed	323	312	271	228	41	88	
Unemployed	74	56	56	49	17	17	
With own children under 6 years	156	145	118	97	27	58	
In labor force	110	99	96	86	3	58	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	117	117	110	96	7	34	
In labor force	86	86	86	79	-	27	
Persons 16 to 19 years	179	115	85	71	30	17	
Not enrolled in school	76	25	25	22	-	9	
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	-	7	7	-	-	
Not high school graduate	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 379	1 158	869	688	289	323	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 160	998	746	588	252	278	
50 to 52 weeks	869	766	596	492	170	228	
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 134	987	711	555	276	145	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	43	27	20	16	-	
With a mobility limitation	27	27	27	20	-	-	
In labor force	15	15	15	8	-	-	
With a self-care limitation	27	27	11	11	16	-	
With a work disability	129	123	94	76	29	13	
In labor force	64	64	64	46	-	13	
Prevented from working	59	59	30	30	29	-	
No work disability	1 005	864	617	479	247	132	
In labor force	836	714	522	408	192	125	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	59	59	59	52	-	-	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	4	4	-	-	-	
With a mobility limitation	4	4	4	-	-	-	
With a self-care limitation	4	4	4	-	-	-	

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH	
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	Tract 695	
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	806	702	513	413	189	121
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	110	110	74	50	36	11
Professional specialty occupations	130	98	61	45	37	11
Technicians and related support occupations	16	16	8	—	8	—
Sales occupations	94	73	54	43	19	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	113	102	84	84	18	34
Private household occupations	9	9	9	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	136	128	112	86	16	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	19	—	—	—	—	23
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	21	9	9	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	55	55	55	54	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	43	43	30	16	13	13
Transportation and material moving occupations	47	47	17	17	30	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	724	657	473	372	184	125
Less than \$5,000	28	10	10	10	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	40	24	17	16	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	64	64	32	29	32	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	142	131	105	77	26	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	247	241	175	144	66	74
\$35,000 to \$49,999	108	102	74	73	28	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	84	58	42	22	16	4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	11	11	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 545	29 375	29 303	29 792	29 643	31 875
Mean (dollars)	32 690	32 925	34 467	28 583	28 961	30 870
Families	577	534	400	307	134	117
Median income (dollars)	30 330	29 956	29 327	29 549	30 833	32 546
Per capita income (dollars)	11 396	11 545	12 008	9 962	10 162	9 248
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	724	657	473	372	184	125
With earnings	656	607	430	329	177	125
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 784	32 388	34 380	28 397	27 550	30 406
With Social Security income	78	60	48	41	12	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 209	7 257	7 196	7 717	7 500	—
With public assistance income	33	19	19	19	14	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 516	7 516	8 105	8 105	6 717	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	35 381	34 901	36 078	29 312	31 388	32 092
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 334	28 553	29 261	29 114	26 510	32 094
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 287	39 486	41 238	32 644	34 974	32 230
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 946	32 805	33 895	33 513	29 995	32 094
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 122	16 267	18 375	18 966	7 177	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 115	15 133	17 068	17 354	7 117	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	577	534	400	307	134	117
Householder worked in 1989	527	484	357	264	127	112
With related children under 18 years	398	381	286	235	95	103
With related children under 5 years	224	207	132	108	75	47
Married-couple families	436	404	291	221	113	112
Householder worked in 1989	413	381	268	198	113	112
With related children under 18 years	280	274	198	162	76	98
With related children under 5 years	171	165	97	73	68	42
Female householder, no husband present	96	85	69	54	16	—
Householder worked in 1989	79	68	59	44	9	—
With related children under 18 years	88	77	63	48	14	—
With related children under 5 years	33	22	15	15	7	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	296	255	163	122	92	14
Nonfamily householder	147	123	73	65	50	8
65 years and over	19	19	19	19	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 185	1 944	1 468	1 167	476	442
Persons under 18 years	853	746	542	436	204	203
Related children under 18 years	839	741	537	431	204	198
Related children 5 to 17 years	492	428	348	274	80	131
Persons 65 years and over	59	59	59	52	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	56	56	24	17	32	—
Percent below poverty level	9.7	10.5	6.0	5.5	23.9	—
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	24	17	25	—
With related children under 18 years	49	49	19	12	30	—
With related children under 5 years	23	23	—	—	23	—
Married-couple families	21	21	5	5	16	—
Householder worked in 1989	21	21	5	5	16	—
With related children under 18 years	16	16	—	—	16	—
With related children under 5 years	16	16	—	—	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	35	35	19	12	16	—
Householder worked in 1989	28	28	19	12	9	—
With related children under 18 years	33	33	19	12	14	—
With related children under 5 years	7	7	—	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals	54	27	27	19	—	6
Nonfamily householder	28	10	10	10	—	—
65 years and over	10	10	10	10	—	—
Persons	206	179	100	53	79	6
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.2	6.8	4.5	16.6	1.4
Persons under 18 years	94	85	43	11	42	—
Related children under 18 years	85	85	43	11	42	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	70	70	43	11	27	—
Persons 65 years and over	15	15	15	15	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	61	43	32	6	11	6
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	351	275	196	149	79	29

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	553
Native	551
Foreign born	2
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	-
Persons 5 years and over	542
Speak a language other than English	54
Do not speak English "very well"	32
In linguistically isolated households	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	124
Preprimary school	-
Public school	-
Elementary or high school	107
Public school	107
College	17
Public college	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	378
Less than 9th grade	46
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	69
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	117
Some college, no degree	89
Associate degree	12
Bachelor's degree	26
Graduate or professional degree	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 426
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	542
Same house	213
Different house in United States	281
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	78
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	58
Different MSA/PMSA	76
Not in on MSA/PMSA	69
Abroad	48
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	289
Car, truck, or van	242
Drove alone	161
Carpooled	81
Public transportation	-
Other means	30
Worked at home	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	287
Central city	92
Outside central city	195
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	439
In labor force	366
Employed	275
Unemployed	77
Percent of civilian labor force	21.9
Females 16 years and over	229
Employed	151
Unemployed	33
With own children under 6 years	21
In labor force	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	61
In labor force	51
Persons 16 to 19 years	23
Not enrolled in school	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	5
Not high school graduate	5
Employed	-
Unemployed	5
Not in labor force	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	373
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	291
50 to 52 weeks	208
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6
With a mobility limitation	6
In labor force	-
With a self-care limitation	6
With a work disability	75
In labor force	37
Prevented from working	38
No work disability	321
In labor force	315
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5
With a mobility limitation	5
With a self-care limitation	-

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	275
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	27
Professional specialty occupations	21
Technicians and related support occupations	35
Sales occupations	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	48
Private household occupations	-
Protective service occupations	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	188
Less than \$5,000	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47
\$15,000 to \$24,999	32
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9
\$100,000 or more	-
Median (dollars)	28 289
Mean (dollars)	29 977
Families	125
Median income (dollars)	28 355
Per capita income (dollars)	11 997
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	188
With earnings	165
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 756
With Social Security income	28
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 593
With public assistance income	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 873
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	28 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 750
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 845
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 139
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 725
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 552
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	125
Householder worked in 1989	105
With related children under 18 years	87
With related children under 5 years	38
Married-couple families	88
Householder worked in 1989	76
With related children under 18 years	62
With related children under 5 years	31
Female householder, no husband present	22
Householder worked in 1989	22
With related children under 18 years	18
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	94
Nonfamily householder	63
65 years and over	9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	525
Persons under 18 years	101
Related children under 18 years	101
Related children 5 to 17 years	99
Persons 65 years and over	29
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	12
Percent below poverty level	9.6
Householder worked in 1989	6
With related children under 18 years	12
With related children under 5 years	6
Married-couple families	12
Householder worked in 1989	6
With related children under 18 years	12
With related children under 5 years	6
Female householder, no husband present	-
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals	29
Nonfamily householder	9
65 years and over	-
Persons	42
Percent below poverty level	8.0
Persons under 18 years	1
Related children under 18 years	1
Related children 5 to 17 years	1
Persons 65 years and over	-
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	21
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	49

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 176	1 851	801	414	1 050
Native	860	694	308	160	386
Foreign born	1 316	1 157	493	254	664
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	153	150	84	27	66
Persons 5 years and over	1 921	1 640	669	374	971
Speak a language other than English	1 392	1 214	538	288	676
Do not speak English "very well"	815	773	352	179	421
In linguistically isolated households	446	423	252	80	171
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	873	728	251	126	477
Preprimary school	56	55	29	7	26
Public school	25	24	7	7	17
Elementary or high school	494	387	140	92	247
Public school	459	352	140	92	212
College	323	286	82	27	204
Public college	294	260	71	22	189
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 139	966	411	229	555
Less than 9th grade	158	110	42	35	68
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	122	105	58	33	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	260	227	100	62	127
Some college, no degree	217	190	78	41	112
Associate degree	73	53	12	10	41
Bachelor's degree	155	127	78	35	49
Graduate or professional degree	154	154	43	13	111
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.4	77.7	75.7	70.3	79.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.1	29.1	29.4	21.0	28.8
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 221	1 193	1 429	1 286	1 034
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	1 921	1 640	669	374	971
Same house	532	395	94	72	301
Different house in United States	800	674	303	169	371
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	158	117	30	30	87
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	172	133	36	17	97
Different MSA/PMSA	364	323	200	102	123
Not in on MSA/PMSA	106	101	37	20	64
Abroad	589	571	272	133	299
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 065	906	343	214	563
Car, truck, or van	850	733	327	209	406
Drive alone	660	543	239	153	304
Carpooled	190	190	88	56	102
Public transportation	30	30	8	—	22
Other means	132	120	5	5	115
Worked at home	53	23	3	—	20
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4	18.8	20.1	12.4	17.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	950	798	267	197	531
Central city	402	358	126	95	232
Outside central city	548	440	141	102	299
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	115	108	76	17	32
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 515	1 303	521	296	782
In labor force	1 143	973	370	225	603
Employed	1 031	892	319	181	573
Unemployed	59	48	18	11	30
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.0
Females 16 years and over	810	689	258	161	431
Employed	526	450	146	112	304
Unemployed	41	38	13	6	25
With own children under 6 years	248	206	118	63	88
In labor force	158	135	70	54	65
With own children 6 to 17 years only	159	134	47	32	87
In labor force	128	108	33	27	75
Persons 16 to 19 years	166	127	28	20	99
Not enrolled in school	21	21	8	4	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	10	10	4	—	6
Employed	10	10	4	—	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 243	1 052	390	239	662
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	930	787	330	193	457
5D to 52 weeks	665	547	225	138	322
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 413	1 221	460	245	761
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	30	8	8	22
With a mobility limitation	14	14	3	3	11
In labor force	6	6	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	25	25	8	8	17
With a work disability	49	39	5	3	34
In labor force	16	16	—	—	16
Prevented from working	15	15	3	3	12
No work disability	1 364	1 182	455	242	727
In labor force	1 061	911	324	187	587
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	43	43	28	18	15
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	4	2	—	2
With a mobility limitation	4	4	2	—	2
With a self-care limitation	2	2	2	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 031	892	319	181	573
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	74	71	22	14	49
Professional specialty occupations	167	162	82	16	80
Technicians and related support occupations	37	37	—	—	37
Sales occupations	70	61	27	27	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	90	90	19	19	71
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	159	113	49	34	64
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	5	—	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	70	33	12	12	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	278	239	72	40	167
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	81	81	36	19	45
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	466	402	169	78	233
Less than \$5,000	11	11	4	—	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	14	14	—	—	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	92	75	28	26	47
\$25,000 to \$34,999	113	100	41	10	59
\$35,000 to \$49,999	152	123	68	32	55
\$50,000 to \$74,999	39	34	15	6	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	45	45	13	4	32
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	35 326	35 109	37 054	36 250	31 250
Mean (dollars)	38 325	38 676	39 485	38 098	38 089
Families	387	323	143	71	180
Median income (dollars)	38 047	37 734	35 208	29 750	38 594
Per capita income (dollars)	9 340	9 493	9 113	8 918	9 783
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	466	402	169	78	233
With earnings	463	399	166	75	233
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 567	36 281	36 354	35 198	36 228
With Social Security income	19	19	19	11	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 529	5 529	5 529	3 514	—
With public assistance income	11	11	3	3	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	13 664	13 664	30 900	30 900	7 200
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	38 711	39 224	36 066	34 207	41 733
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 363	38 111	33 909	35 001	41 350
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 876	40 685	38 117	38 408	42 577
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 705	39 708	35 875	39 948	42 505
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 593	22 593	17 000	17 000	25 700
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 593	22 593	17 000	17 000	25 700
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	387	323	143	71	180
Householder worked in 1989	361	297	124	71	173
With related children under 18 years	287	243	105	50	138
With related children under 5 years	158	143	68	32	75
Married-couple families	361	297	126	54	171
Householder worked in 1989	335	271	107	54	164
With related children under 18 years	266	222	93	38	129
With related children under 5 years	153	138	63	27	75
Female householder, no husband present	14	14	5	5	9
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	5	5	9
With related children under 18 years	14	14	5	5	9
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5	5	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	222	215	100	40	115
Nonfamily householder	79	79	26	7	53
65 years and over	4	4	2	—	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 044	1 739	782	399	957
Persons under 18 years	725	581	296	134	285
Related children under 18 years	721	577	292	134	285
Related children 5 to 17 years	466	366	160	94	206
Persons 65 years and over	43	43	28	18	15
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	40	40	19	—	21
Percent below poverty level	10.3	12.4	13.3	—	11.7
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	—	—	14
With related children under 18 years	26	26	19	—	7
With related children under 5 years	15	15	15	—	—
Married-couple families	40	40	19	—	21
Householder worked in 1989	14	14	—	—	14
With related children under 18 years	26	26	19	—	7
With related children under 5 years	15	15	15	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	46	46	16	4	30
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and aver	4	4	2	—	2
Persons	213	213	122	8	91
Percent below poverty level	10.4	12.2	15.6	2.0	9.5
Persons under 18 years	70	70	60	4	10
Related children under 18 years	66	66	56	4	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	30	30	20	—	10
Persons 65 years and over	4	4	2	—	2
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	77	77	42	8	35
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	280	273	122	8	151

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	2 071	400	400	1 671	927	585	744
Native	1 761	373	373	1 388	767	476	621
Foreign born	310	27	27	283	160	109	123
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 812	334	334	1 478	808	519	670
Speak a language other than English	597	101	101	496	325	227	171
Do not speak English "very well"	82	8	8	74	45	27	29
In linguistically isolated households	9	—	—	9	9	9	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	788	137	137	651	307	178	344
Preprimary school	90	15	15	75	53	35	22
Public school	56	6	6	50	29	29	21
Elementary or high school	548	106	106	442	181	104	261
Public school	507	97	97	410	163	86	247
College	150	16	16	134	73	39	61
Public college	111	6	6	105	67	33	38
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	937	175	175	762	443	281	319
Less than 9th grade	29	—	—	29	23	14	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	116	41	41	75	31	14	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	244	51	51	193	133	72	60
Some college, no degree	250	31	31	219	136	106	83
Associate degree	77	—	—	77	41	41	36
Bachelor's degree	110	31	31	79	41	22	38
Graduate or professional degree	111	21	21	90	38	12	52
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.5	76.6	76.6	86.4	87.8	90.0	84.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.6	29.7	29.7	22.2	17.8	12.1	28.2
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 279	1 191	1 191	1 300	1 352	1 293	1 221
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 812	334	334	1 478	808	519	670
Same house	474	81	81	393	173	82	220
Different house in United States	1 202	242	242	960	543	352	417
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	123	6	6	117	57	34	60
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	250	48	48	202	90	36	112
Different MSA/PMSA	761	162	162	599	396	282	203
Not in an MSA/PMSA	68	26	26	42	—	—	42
Abroad	136	11	11	125	92	85	33
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	945	184	184	761	466	293	295
Car, truck, or van	776	125	125	651	378	245	273
Drove alone	629	97	97	532	308	183	224
Carpooled	147	28	28	119	70	62	49
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	105	43	43	62	54	37	8
Worked at home	64	16	16	48	34	11	14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.6	20.8	20.8	21.7	17.0	14.0	29.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	805	174	174	631	397	264	234
Central city	290	18	18	272	165	111	107
Outside central city	515	156	156	359	232	153	127
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	140	10	10	130	69	29	61
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 241	237	237	1 004	593	376	411
In labor force	989	202	202	787	481	308	306
Employed	800	138	138	662	380	226	282
Unemployed	39	18	18	21	10	10	11
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	11.5	11.5	3.1	2.6	4.2	3.8
Females 16 years and over	575	100	100	475	278	192	197
Employed	384	56	56	328	204	137	124
Unemployed	10	—	—	10	10	10	—
With own children under 6 years	155	33	33	122	89	71	33
In labor force	86	12	12	74	63	48	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	127	16	16	111	50	32	61
In labor force	102	7	7	95	43	25	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	116	33	33	83	46	13	37
Not enrolled in school	27	7	7	20	7	7	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	—	7	7	7	—
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	7	7	7	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	7	7	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 069	195	195	874	528	331	346
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	849	145	145	704	444	276	260
50 to 52 weeks	591	98	98	493	293	184	200
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 039	191	191	848	476	278	372
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	—	—	20	15	15	5
With a mobility limitation	5	—	—	5	—	—	5
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	15	—	—	15	15	15	—
With a work disability	54	—	—	54	6	6	48
In labor force	16	—	—	16	—	—	16
Prevented from working	20	—	—	20	6	6	14
No work disability	985	191	191	794	470	272	324
In labor force	823	156	156	667	390	236	277
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	45	—	—	45	26	26	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Partsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
					Total	Partsmouth city	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	800	138	138	662	380	226	282
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	116	25	25	91	37	16	54
Professional specialty occupations.....	86	5	5	81	32	30	49
Technicians and related support occupations.....	35	8	8	27	17	17	10
Sales occupations.....	68	6	6	62	56	29	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	159	24	24	135	75	53	60
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	10	—	—	10	10	10	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	127	44	44	83	63	32	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	11	2	2	9	7	7	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	64	6	6	58	32	25	26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	71	8	8	63	24	7	39
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	28	—	—	28	12	—	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	25	10	10	15	15	—	—
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	539	114	114	425	250	153	175
Less than \$5,000.....	18	—	—	18	9	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	24	6	6	18	18	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	28	6	6	22	13	7	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	87	7	7	80	54	49	26
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	128	29	29	99	54	17	45
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	133	43	43	90	54	45	36
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	79	8	8	71	27	16	44
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	27	10	10	17	11	—	6
\$100,000 or more.....	15	5	5	10	10	10	—
Median (dollars).....	34 269	40 776	40 776	33 576	31 346	33 750	34 883
Mean (dollars).....	38 218	41 499	41 499	37 338	35 734	35 954	39 629
Families.....	400	99	99	301	177	92	124
Median income (dollars).....	34 714	39 844	39 844	33 850	32 067	34 545	33 056
Per capita income (dollars).....	10 309	9 737	9 737	10 446	10 622	10 589	10 227
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	539	114	114	425	250	153	175
With earnings.....	516	114	114	402	236	139	166
Mean earnings (dollars).....	36 031	34 471	34 471	36 474	34 387	35 258	39 441
With Social Security income.....	43	11	11	32	26	26	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 280	120	120	5 710	6 335	6 335	3 000
With public assistance income.....	11	—	—	11	9	9	2
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	1 355	—	—	1 355	1 100	1 100	2 500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	39 106	41 066	41 066	38 461	38 325	40 403	38 655
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 319	40 611	40 611	36 314	35 273	28 682	37 385
Married-couple families (dollars).....	43 498	42 864	42 864	43 710	41 610	40 403	47 402
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	43 681	43 495	43 495	43 737	40 477	28 682	47 858
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	13 449	23 000	23 000	12 112	7 412	—	14 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	13 449	23 000	23 000	12 112	7 412	—	14 533
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	400	99	99	301	177	92	124
Householder worked in 1989.....	374	93	93	281	166	81	115
With related children under 18 years.....	288	65	65	223	118	54	105
With related children under 5 years.....	114	29	29	85	56	30	29
Married-couple families.....	335	84	84	251	160	92	91
Householder worked in 1989.....	318	78	78	240	149	81	91
With related children under 18 years.....	223	50	50	173	101	54	72
With related children under 5 years.....	91	21	21	70	50	30	20
Female householder, no husband present.....	57	7	7	50	17	—	33
Householder worked in 1989.....	48	7	7	41	17	—	24
With related children under 18 years.....	57	7	7	50	17	—	33
With related children under 5 years.....	15	—	—	15	6	—	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	251	37	37	214	123	89	91
Nonfamily householder.....	139	15	15	124	73	61	51
65 years and over.....	9	—	—	9	9	9	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 905	370	370	1 535	871	545	664
Persons under 18 years.....	838	176	176	662	358	215	304
Related children under 18 years.....	838	176	176	662	358	215	304
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	579	110	110	469	239	149	230
Persons 65 years and over.....	45	—	—	45	26	26	19
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	42	6	6	36	18	—	18
Percent below poverty level.....	10.5	6.1	6.1	12.0	10.2	—	14.5
Householder worked in 1989.....	27	—	—	27	18	—	9
With related children under 18 years.....	29	—	—	29	11	—	18
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	—	9	—	—	9
Married-couple families.....	13	6	6	7	7	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	7	—	—	7	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	29	—	—	29	11	—	18
Householder worked in 1989.....	20	—	—	20	11	—	9
With related children under 18 years.....	29	—	—	29	11	—	18
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	—	9	—	—	9
Unrelated individuals.....	38	7	7	31	19	15	12
Nonfamily householder.....	9	—	—	9	9	9	—
65 years and over.....	9	—	—	9	9	9	—
Persons.....	248	13	13	235	72	15	163
Percent below poverty level.....	13.0	3.5	3.5	15.3	8.3	2.8	24.5
Persons under 18 years.....	151	—	—	151	26	—	125
Related children under 18 years.....	151	—	—	151	26	—	125
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	113	—	—	113	26	—	87
Persons 65 years and over.....	9	—	—	9	9	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	83	7	7	76	41	—	35
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	347	46	46	301	138	70	163

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	216 460	47 802	47 802	168 658	73 098	23 604	95 560
Native	211 514	46 910	46 910	164 604	71 283	22 908	93 321
Foreign born	4 946	892	892	4 054	1 815	696	2 239
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	677	78	78	599	174	92	425
Persons 5 years and over	201 032	44 218	44 218	156 814	68 076	21 800	88 738
Speak a language other than English	11 376	1 936	1 936	9 440	3 036	1 026	6 404
Do not speak English "very well"	2 670	377	377	2 293	632	265	1 661
In linguistically isolated households	1 047	96	96	951	259	136	692
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	54 115	11 331	11 331	42 784	15 725	4 825	27 059
Preprimary school	4 246	1 111	1 111	3 135	1 461	424	1 674
Public school	2 081	722	722	1 359	586	253	773
Elementary or high school	31 198	8 197	8 197	23 001	9 650	2 846	13 351
Public school	28 466	7 601	7 601	20 865	8 870	2 656	11 995
College	18 671	2 023	2 023	16 648	4 614	1 555	12 034
Public college	15 103	1 460	1 460	13 643	3 195	1 067	10 448
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	139 657	31 873	31 873	107 784	49 864	15 791	57 920
Less than 9th grade	7 729	1 216	1 216	6 513	1 790	543	4 723
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 156	3 407	3 407	10 749	3 711	1 169	7 038
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44 247	10 959	10 959	33 288	14 278	4 885	19 010
Some college, no degree	26 893	6 261	6 261	20 632	10 323	3 475	10 309
Associate degree	11 099	2 464	2 464	8 635	4 370	1 355	4 265
Bachelor's degree	24 208	5 458	5 458	18 750	10 464	3 070	8 286
Graduate or professional degree	11 325	2 108	2 108	9 217	4 928	1 294	4 289
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.3	85.5	85.5	84.0	89.0	89.2	79.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.4	23.7	23.7	25.9	30.9	27.6	21.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 044	1 246	1 246	994	982	950	1 002
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	201 032	44 218	44 218	156 814	68 076	21 800	88 738
Same house	99 054	25 294	25 294	73 760	32 374	9 049	41 386
Different house in United States	99 723	18 684	18 684	81 039	34 698	11 995	46 341
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 316	1 827	1 827	18 489	4 880	3 486	13 609
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29 652	8 401	8 401	21 251	10 037	1 914	11 214
Different MSA/PMSA	37 320	6 078	6 078	31 242	15 891	4 848	15 351
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 435	2 378	2 378	10 057	3 890	1 747	6 167
Abroad	2 255	240	240	2 015	1 004	756	1 011
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	112 110	23 847	23 847	88 263	39 847	13 011	48 416
Car, truck, or van	100 352	21 409	21 409	78 943	35 921	11 376	43 022
Drive alone	85 680	18 395	18 395	67 285	31 612	9 947	35 673
Carpooled	14 672	3 014	3 014	11 658	4 309	1 429	7 349
Public transportation	1 106	167	167	939	332	157	607
Other means	6 635	1 069	1 069	5 566	2 132	1 001	3 434
Worked at home	4 017	1 202	1 202	2 815	1 462	477	1 353
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.7	15.8	20.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	93 057	20 098	20 098	72 959	29 966	11 272	42 993
Central city	39 488	4 418	4 418	35 070	12 671	7 193	22 399
Outside central city	53 569	15 680	15 680	37 889	17 295	4 079	20 594
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19 053	3 749	3 749	15 304	9 881	1 739	5 423
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	171 622	36 675	36 675	134 947	58 832	19 070	76 115
In labor force	121 507	25 595	25 595	95 912	42 838	13 901	53 074
Employed	110 908	23 581	23 581	87 327	38 349	11 536	48 978
Unemployed	7 177	1 367	1 367	5 810	2 323	670	3 487
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.6
Females 16 years and over	89 228	18 848	18 848	70 380	30 370	9 831	40 010
Employed	52 841	10 860	10 860	41 981	18 271	5 834	23 710
Unemployed	3 160	608	608	2 552	1 061	312	1 491
With own children under 6 years	13 094	3 017	3 017	10 077	4 401	1 593	5 676
In labor force	8 699	2 006	2 006	6 693	2 877	1 048	3 816
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 410	3 441	3 441	9 969	4 231	1 166	5 738
In labor force	11 070	2 752	2 752	8 318	3 542	1 000	4 776
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 748	2 240	2 240	10 508	3 080	961	7 428
Not enrolled in school	2 450	389	389	2 061	798	307	1 263
Unemployed or not in labor force	851	96	96	755	321	136	434
Not high school graduate	976	94	94	882	329	82	553
Employed	418	48	48	370	159	18	211
Unemployed	261	17	17	244	62	24	182
Not in labor force	290	29	29	261	101	40	160
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	133 930	27 989	27 989	105 941	45 934	14 911	60 007
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	101 878	21 321	21 321	80 557	35 534	11 644	45 023
50 to 52 weeks	74 484	16 069	16 069	58 415	26 317	8 886	32 098
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	141 922	29 965	29 965	111 957	47 092	14 230	64 865
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 573	730	730	2 843	1 187	417	1 656
With a mobility limitation	1 937	345	345	1 592	716	250	876
In labor force	565	121	121	444	219	60	225
With a self-care limitation	2 317	468	468	1 849	746	276	1 103
With a work disability	10 505	2 047	2 047	8 458	3 305	1 398	5 153
In labor force	5 306	1 111	1 111	4 195	1 766	687	2 429
Prevented from working	4 154	683	683	3 471	1 279	588	2 192
No work disability	131 417	27 918	27 918	103 499	43 787	12 832	59 712
In labor force	109 509	23 220	23 220	86 289	37 562	11 049	48 727
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	24 495	5 789	5 789	18 706	8 825	2 779	9 881
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 384	1 011	1 011	3 373	1 527	536	1 846
With a mobility limitation	3 490	779	779	2 711	1 320	452	1 391
With a self-care limitation	2 403	562	562	1 841	724	225	1 117

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	110 908	23 581	23 581	87 327	38 349	11 536	48 978
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	14 722	3 035	3 035	11 687	5 956	1 796	5 731
Professional specialty occupations.....	17 146	3 509	3 509	13 637	6 926	1 911	6 711
Technicians and related support occupations.....	4 303	839	839	3 464	1 444	474	2 020
Sales occupations.....	14 508	2 761	2 761	11 747	5 864	1 866	5 883
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	16 027	3 097	3 097	12 930	5 450	1 666	7 480
Private household occupations.....	274	86	86	188	96	32	92
Protective service occupations.....	1 582	312	312	1 270	606	207	664
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	12 198	2 689	2 689	9 509	4 162	1 443	5 347
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 551	499	499	1 052	438	107	614
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	14 271	3 706	3 706	10 565	3 779	1 002	6 786
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	7 492	1 633	1 633	5 859	1 592	429	4 267
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	3 180	763	763	2 417	986	308	1 431
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	3 654	652	652	3 002	1 050	295	1 952
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	82 344	18 047	18 047	64 297	29 360	9 662	34 937
Less than \$5,000.....	2 582	535	535	2 047	918	371	1 129
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	5 205	855	855	4 350	1 843	685	2 507
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	5 951	1 207	1 207	4 744	1 912	764	2 832
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	13 629	2 865	2 865	10 764	4 615	2 010	6 149
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	13 554	3 051	3 051	10 503	4 357	1 631	6 146
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	18 434	4 464	4 464	13 970	6 082	1 770	7 888
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	15 018	3 523	3 523	11 495	5 806	1 584	5 689
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	4 637	894	894	3 743	2 106	538	1 637
\$100,000 or more.....	3 334	653	653	2 681	1 721	309	960
Median (dollars).....	35 163	36 457	36 457	34 708	37 007	30 618	32 610
Mean (dollars).....	41 412	41 061	41 061	41 511	45 662	37 941	38 023
Families.....	56 934	13 424	13 424	43 510	19 355	5 847	24 155
Median income (dollars).....	40 570	41 265	41 265	40 340	43 493	35 284	38 268
Per capita income (dollars).....	16 010	15 571	15 571	16 134	18 699	16 082	14 172
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	82 344	18 047	18 047	64 297	29 360	9 662	34 937
With earnings.....	69 431	15 061	15 061	54 370	24 742	8 056	29 628
Mean earnings (dollars).....	40 173	39 398	39 398	40 388	44 013	37 079	37 361
With Social Security income.....	20 225	4 620	4 620	15 605	7 144	2 266	8 461
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 390	7 367	7 367	7 397	7 329	6 595	7 454
With public assistance income.....	3 231	586	586	2 645	983	452	1 662
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 603	3 542	3 542	3 617	3 217	3 338	3 853
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	46 939	45 896	45 896	47 260	52 290	42 610	43 230
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	46 163	47 581	47 581	45 707	50 804	35 450	41 857
Married-couple families (dollars).....	50 418	48 011	48 011	51 200	56 530	45 906	46 911
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	51 839	51 007	51 007	52 128	57 452	39 833	47 965
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	25 932	28 398	28 398	25 398	27 647	26 968	23 716
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 446	24 714	24 714	18 359	18 636	17 251	18 183
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	56 605	13 334	13 334	43 271	19 331	5 837	23 993
Householder worked in 1989.....	47 354	10 992	10 992	36 362	16 426	4 951	19 969
With related children under 18 years.....	27 658	6 719	6 719	20 939	9 082	2 974	11 878
With related children under 5 years.....	12 025	2 709	2 709	9 316	4 046	1 537	5 276
Married-couple families.....	47 520	11 621	11 621	35 899	16 043	4 600	19 865
Householder worked in 1989.....	40 130	9 665	9 665	30 465	13 773	3 980	16 695
With related children under 18 years.....	22 361	5 723	5 723	16 638	7 289	2 223	9 338
With related children under 5 years.....	10 220	2 418	2 418	7 802	3 452	1 243	4 338
Female householder, no husband present.....	6 862	1 237	1 237	5 625	2 442	925	3 226
Householder worked in 1989.....	5 270	918	918	4 352	1 905	696	2 471
With related children under 18 years.....	4 253	780	780	3 473	1 419	601	2 085
With related children under 5 years.....	1 407	210	210	1 197	475	229	739
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	36 515	6 228	6 228	30 287	14 054	5 325	16 197
Nonfamily householder.....	25 142	4 615	4 615	20 527	9 837	3 667	10 654
65 years and over.....	8 305	1 826	1 826	6 479	3 261	1 151	3 219
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	207 220	47 150	47 150	160 070	71 215	22 497	88 872
Persons under 18 years.....	49 285	12 420	12 420	36 865	15 657	4 921	21 203
Related children under 18 years.....	49 011	12 359	12 359	36 652	15 552	4 896	21 100
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	33 832	8 797	8 797	25 035	10 640	3 113	14 395
Persons 65 years and over.....	24 386	5 763	5 763	18 623	8 779	2 738	9 854
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	2 334	355	355	1 979	797	299	1 193
Percent below poverty level.....	4.1	2.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.9
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 257	183	183	1 074	428	146	650
With related children under 18 years.....	1 644	245	245	1 399	574	213	836
With related children under 5 years.....	960	115	115	845	328	156	521
Married-couple families.....	983	183	183	800	333	93	467
Householder worked in 1989.....	505	97	97	408	187	61	221
With related children under 18 years.....	460	86	86	374	179	47	195
With related children under 5 years.....	302	33	33	269	131	47	138
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 201	159	159	1 042	389	188	664
Householder worked in 1989.....	619	73	73	546	176	71	374
With related children under 18 years.....	1 066	146	146	920	345	162	586
With related children under 5 years.....	600	76	76	524	197	109	331
Unrelated individuals.....	6 620	927	927	5 693	1 925	787	3 738
Nonfamily householder.....	3 473	588	588	2 885	1 052	442	1 803
65 years and over.....	1 589	354	354	1 235	540	242	690
Persons.....	13 483	2 065	2 065	11 418	4 199	1 579	7 200
Percent below poverty level.....	6.5	4.4	4.4	7.1	5.9	7.0	8.1
Persons under 18 years.....	3 420	578	578	2 842	1 131	386	1 711
Related children under 18 years.....	3 184	517	517	2 667	1 037	361	1 630
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 017	367	367	1 650	670	163	980
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 135	436	436	1 699	724	318	970
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	5 179	790	790	4 389	1 728	479	2 661
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	19 039	3 173	3 173	15 866	6 007	2 227	9 845

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA				Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH			
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city
All housing units	100 871	25 069	25 069	75 802	36 566	11 369	39 236	11 307	11 076	4 719
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 099	657	657	1 442	625	111	817	169	237	79
1985 to 1988	13 390	3 501	3 501	9 889	4 606	836	5 283	1 271	1 776	327
1980 to 1984	9 346	2 689	2 689	6 657	3 446	579	3 211	916	836	287
1970 to 1979	18 667	4 990	4 990	13 677	5 855	1 476	7 822	1 810	2 198	884
1960 to 1969	11 038	2 450	2 450	8 588	3 798	753	4 790	1 209	1 124	943
1950 to 1959	10 583	1 702	1 702	8 881	5 048	1 881	3 833	1 423	872	698
1940 to 1949	6 768	1 869	1 869	4 899	2 698	1 198	2 201	664	703	306
1939 or earlier	28 980	7 211	7 211	21 769	10 490	4 535	11 279	3 845	3 330	1 195
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 889	259	259	1 630	1 049	284	581	194	113	28
1 bedroom	12 741	2 262	2 262	10 479	4 811	1 949	5 668	2 186	1 452	715
2 bedrooms	34 649	7 623	7 623	27 026	13 089	4 291	13 937	4 095	4 176	1 901
3 bedrooms	34 992	10 148	10 148	24 844	11 667	3 688	13 177	3 403	3 867	1 545
4 bedrooms	12 759	3 565	3 565	9 194	4 629	922	4 565	1 175	1 093	394
5 or more bedrooms	3 841	1 212	1 212	2 629	1 321	235	1 308	254	375	136
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	2 299	110	110	2 189	1 536	319	653	344	243	21
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	2 052	196	196	1 856	1 402	503	454	285	124	20
Vacant condominium housing units	1 915	536	536	1 379	1 092	148	287	173	91	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	100 238	24 825	24 825	75 413	36 305	11 325	39 108	11 295	11 036	4 710
Source of water, public system or private company	77 034	16 800	16 800	60 234	31 222	11 300	29 012	10 737	9 104	4 607
Sewage disposal, public sewer	62 173	11 729	11 729	50 444	26 505	10 747	23 939	9 922	6 981	3 433
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	507	161	161	346	144	41	202	27	41	29
Owner-occupied housing units	230	90	90	140	60	22	80	12	14	5
Renter-occupied housing units	55	11	11	44	34	19	10	10	—	—
Occupied housing units	84 313	18 339	18 339	65 974	30 306	10 329	35 668	10 345	10 221	4 374
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	11 150	32	32	11 118	7 481	3 969	3 637	1 739	1 288	531
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 161	604	604	3 557	1 288	147	2 269	376	757	178
Electricity	12 259	2 990	2 990	9 269	4 635	1 789	4 634	1 843	906	582
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50 598	12 370	12 370	38 228	15 790	4 219	22 438	5 972	6 679	2 936
All other fuels	6 015	2 316	2 316	3 699	1 045	168	2 654	396	579	147
No fuel used	130	27	27	103	67	37	36	19	12	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 986	725	725	4 261	1 961	959	2 300	795	718	410
1	28 747	5 452	5 452	23 295	10 702	4 331	12 593	4 279	3 815	1 476
2	36 389	8 456	8 456	27 933	13 019	3 874	14 914	3 826	4 272	1 910
3 or more	14 191	3 706	3 706	10 485	4 624	1 165	5 861	1 445	1 416	578
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	54 713	14 037	14 037	40 676	18 053	4 326	22 623	5 190	7 051	2 549
1989 to March 1990	4 751	958	958	3 793	1 563	404	2 230	410	802	229
1985 to 1988	15 818	3 929	3 929	11 889	5 232	1 048	6 657	1 342	2 253	759
1980 to 1984	9 697	2 839	2 839	6 858	3 171	583	3 687	666	1 107	382
1970 to 1979	11 697	3 253	3 253	8 444	3 831	801	4 613	973	1 432	459
1969 or earlier	12 750	3 058	3 058	9 692	4 256	1 490	5 436	1 799	1 457	720
Renter-occupied housing units	29 600	4 302	4 302	25 298	12 253	6 003	13 045	5 155	3 170	1 825
1989 to March 1990	13 738	2 012	2 012	11 726	5 529	2 548	6 197	2 432	1 436	789
1985 to 1988	10 698	1 535	1 535	9 163	4 622	2 408	4 541	1 873	1 043	661
1980 to 1984	3 027	392	392	2 635	1 267	622	1 368	519	360	272
1970 to 1979	1 481	257	257	1 224	607	291	617	222	186	90
1969 or earlier	656	106	106	550	228	134	322	109	145	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 436	363	363	2 073	694	294	1 379	329	525	224
Householder 65 years and over	16 167	3 628	3 628	12 539	5 981	2 051	6 558	1 984	2 095	829
Owner-occupied housing units	12 119	3 181	3 181	8 938	4 254	1 307	4 684	1 296	1 532	474
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	121	54	54	67	37	13	30	19	4	—
No telephone in unit	253	20	20	233	122	49	111	24	35	23
No vehicle available	2 913	516	516	2 397	1 146	515	1 251	461	378	239
Complete plumbing facilities	84 028	18 238	18 238	65 790	30 212	10 288	35 578	10 323	10 207	4 369
1.00 or less persons per room	82 897	18 039	18 039	64 858	29 810	10 092	35 048	10 203	10 093	4 272
1.01 or more persons per room	1 131	199	199	932	402	196	530	120	114	97
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	285	101	101	184	94	41	90	22	14	5
1.00 or less persons per room	270	101	101	169	88	41	81	22	14	5
1.01 or more persons per room	15	—	—	15	6	—	9	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 862	44 139	44 139	49 147	54 979	49 695	44 492	45 742	38 398	41 762
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 670	30 407	30 407	28 375	31 193	29 628	25 727	27 052	24 589	25 518
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 118	1 002	1 002	5 116	1 882	716	3 234	990	814	366
Owner-occupied housing units	2 047	624	624	1 423	670	212	753	116	293	21
Renter-occupied housing units	4 071	378	378	3 693	1 212	604	2 481	874	521	345

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME								
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99
All housing units.....	2 222	—	1 449	6 689	2 262	6 501	2 019	3 927	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	53	—	26	128	69	283	23	75	—
1985 to 1988.....	555	—	220	1 031	451	773	234	237	—
1980 to 1984.....	275	—	113	789	242	826	147	297	—
1970 to 1979.....	302	—	382	1 708	407	1 244	479	468	—
1960 to 1969.....	198	—	153	605	120	757	211	406	—
1950 to 1959.....	74	—	58	557	57	374	192	390	—
1940 to 1949.....	61	—	57	440	110	331	192	678	—
1939 or earlier.....	704	—	440	1 431	806	1 913	541	1 376	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	4	—	22	131	8	21	8	65	—
1 bedroom.....	175	—	67	805	229	467	71	448	—
2 bedrooms.....	710	—	383	2 113	601	1 988	563	1 265	—
3 bedrooms.....	871	—	672	2 473	1 026	2 682	911	1 513	—
4 bedrooms.....	365	—	261	856	329	858	389	507	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	97	—	44	311	69	485	77	129	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	54	32	24	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	16	91	73	16	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	12	362	40	122	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 212	—	1 434	6 562	2 248	6 449	2 019	3 901	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	981	—	549	4 710	1 317	4 801	937	3 505	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 000	—	452	4 028	1 171	2 762	502	1 814	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	20	—	—	35	38	40	10	18	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16	—	—	18	25	13	10	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 058	—	1 275	3 577	2 104	3 785	1 916	3 624	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	12	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	25	—	33	108	69	228	43	98	—
Electricity.....	242	—	128	853	321	771	244	431	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 482	—	871	2 208	1 361	2 300	1 378	2 770	—
All other fuels.....	309	—	243	404	353	470	251	286	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	67	—	40	204	69	94	52	199	—
1.....	635	—	330	1 139	527	953	576	1 292	—
2.....	949	—	645	1 476	1 102	1 884	812	1 588	—
3 or more.....	407	—	260	758	406	854	476	545	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	—	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 592	—	1 026	2 846	1 600	3 016	1 614	2 343	—
1989 to March 1990.....	68	—	65	225	147	201	79	173	—
1985 to 1988.....	584	—	281	744	579	861	384	496	—
1980 to 1984.....	278	—	189	722	290	705	254	401	—
1970 to 1979.....	307	—	328	782	302	668	476	390	—
1969 or earlier.....	355	—	163	373	282	581	421	883	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	466	—	249	731	504	769	302	1 281	—
1989 to March 1990.....	218	—	94	286	183	415	154	662	—
1985 to 1988.....	180	—	98	274	222	206	111	444	—
1980 to 1984.....	13	—	32	98	53	108	29	59	—
1970 to 1979.....	34	—	25	61	39	10	8	80	—
1969 or earlier.....	21	—	—	12	7	30	—	36	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	114	—	13	90	40	26	27	53	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	322	—	236	912	373	730	369	686	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	281	—	213	778	308	641	353	607	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	20	—	—	16	18	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	4	—	—	3	—	13	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	38	—	35	134	44	85	36	144	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 038	—	1 275	3 552	2 079	3 772	1 906	3 616	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 973	—	1 233	3 550	2 070	3 737	1 884	3 592	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	65	—	42	2	9	35	22	24	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	20	—	—	25	25	13	10	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	20	—	—	25	25	13	10	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	39 252	—	41 805	39 731	46 423	52 074	42 410	43 253	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 478	—	21 754	32 736	26 269	33 173	34 246	30 526	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	113	—	113	240	103	169	92	172	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	66	—	60	154	49	122	77	96	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	47	—	53	86	54	47	15	76	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
All housing units	2 200	—	1 368	1 027	1 367	1 694	2 663	1 050	5 327	8 602
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	67	—	—	19	—	12	8	5	43	206
1985 to 1988	70	—	10	—	99	13	533	111	695	1 014
1980 to 1984	20	—	14	23	89	5	417	11	421	1 074
1970 to 1979	134	—	74	11	32	367	563	295	1 118	1 492
1960 to 1969	41	—	51	32	59	113	382	75	598	1 234
1950 to 1959	71	—	59	146	213	861	446	85	551	1 440
1940 to 1949	85	—	42	47	578	205	123	118	125	721
1939 or earlier	1 712	—	1 118	749	297	118	191	350	1 776	1 421
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	133	—	97	35	—	—	13	6	69	587
1 bedroom	813	—	456	105	175	25	202	173	767	1 041
2 bedrooms	578	—	331	509	704	494	1 320	355	1 960	3 340
3 bedrooms	425	—	321	289	380	998	891	384	1 565	2 296
4 bedrooms	146	—	125	71	96	161	198	125	762	968
5 or more bedrooms	105	—	38	18	12	16	39	7	204	370
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	68	—	8	6	63	6	129	39	284	355
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	65	—	—	17	31	3	297	90	240	272
Vacant condominium housing units	23	—	10	—	54	—	55	6	93	732
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 171	—	1 363	1 027	1 357	1 694	2 663	1 050	5 319	8 444
Source of water, public system or private company	2 192	—	1 368	1 027	1 365	1 689	2 613	1 046	4 495	8 024
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 192	—	1 368	1 027	1 315	1 543	2 394	908	4 516	7 586
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	19	—	—	—	15	—	6	68
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	20
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Occupied housing units	2 006	—	1 293	976	941	1 664	2 455	994	4 960	5 033
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	820	—	533	224	445	1 097	593	257	1 031	2 288
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	—	18	38	18	—	35	15	177	183
Electricity	475	—	224	23	51	125	641	250	493	840
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	654	—	498	652	402	418	1 137	458	3 081	1 667
All other fuels	27	—	9	39	25	24	35	9	178	55
No fuel used	7	—	11	—	—	—	14	5	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	330	—	244	79	134	12	97	63	319	334
1	918	—	555	401	413	663	984	397	1 804	1 700
2	592	—	353	359	324	790	1 035	421	2 217	2 036
3 or more	166	—	141	137	70	199	339	113	620	963
Vehicles per household	1.3	—	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	744	—	419	483	411	445	1 357	467	3 367	3 158
1989 to March 1990	100	—	48	25	28	28	148	27	260	315
1985 to 1988	209	—	74	98	118	95	356	98	1 139	920
1980 to 1984	117	—	59	69	63	28	192	55	656	528
1970 to 1979	128	—	64	84	70	84	272	99	778	837
1969 or earlier	190	—	174	207	132	210	389	188	534	558
Renter-occupied housing units	1 262	—	874	493	530	1 219	1 098	527	1 593	1 875
1989 to March 1990	507	—	433	190	175	531	513	199	566	966
1985 to 1988	417	—	331	202	200	573	439	246	716	568
1980 to 1984	207	—	32	87	51	110	94	41	179	230
1970 to 1979	86	—	47	14	58	5	44	37	102	94
1969 or earlier	45	—	31	—	46	—	8	4	30	17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	60	—	62	43	64	22	15	28	115	117
Householder 65 years and over	503	—	285	276	195	165	443	184	1 133	1 082
Owner-occupied housing units	191	—	137	198	149	154	346	132	777	775
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	18
No telephone in unit	16	—	19	6	—	—	—	8	15	20
No vehicle available	194	—	133	48	46	—	50	44	221	192
Complete plumbing facilities	1 999	—	1 274	976	941	1 664	2 440	994	4 954	4 998
1.00 or less persons per room	1 968	—	1 268	952	908	1 632	2 375	989	4 910	4 925
1.01 or more persons per room	31	—	6	24	33	32	65	5	44	73
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	19	—	—	—	15	—	6	35
1.00 or less persons per room	7	—	19	—	—	—	15	—	6	29
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	58 472	—	50 942	39 473	42 887	45 330	48 563	58 606	51 338	49 879
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 389	—	23 784	31 337	22 364	27 928	35 794	34 291	30 328	33 567
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	162	—	171	55	105	37	141	45	297	327
Owner-occupied housing units	16	—	16	17	—	5	47	11	137	165
Renter-occupied housing units	146	—	155	38	105	32	94	34	160	162

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.								Over city, Strafford County, NH	
	Tract 660	Tract 670	Tract 675	Tract 685	Tract 685.99	Tract 700	Tract 700.99	Tract 710	Tract 811	Tract 812
All housing units.....	1 492	1 923	3 609	1 402	—	408	—	2 434	2 415	1 577
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	15	66	117	46	—	—	—	21	57	60
1985 to 1988.....	111	721	835	208	—	22	—	164	622	185
1980 to 1984.....	167	290	583	161	—	14	—	157	392	106
1970 to 1979.....	187	398	550	232	—	23	—	379	464	170
1960 to 1969.....	372	122	174	213	—	30	—	302	236	153
1950 to 1959.....	229	93	280	179	—	49	—	346	374	247
1940 to 1949.....	80	33	141	81	—	43	—	276	20	154
1939 or earlier.....	331	200	929	282	—	227	—	789	250	502
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	25	4	40	8	—	3	—	29	20	47
1 bedroom.....	49	200	562	60	—	22	—	161	312	245
2 bedrooms.....	367	485	1 458	418	—	99	—	671	1 286	366
3 bedrooms.....	540	797	1 135	573	—	190	—	883	616	667
4 bedrooms.....	399	398	286	240	—	83	—	571	147	213
5 or more bedrooms.....	112	39	128	103	—	11	—	119	34	39
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	367	195	—	—	2	—	14	285	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	104	239	36	—	—	—	8	199	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	25	87	7	—	—	—	—	145	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 484	1 923	3 602	1 400	—	405	—	2 403	2 415	1 565
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 107	226	2 992	743	—	395	—	1 940	2 265	1 487
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	92	162	2 733	134	—	249	—	286	2 206	1 324
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	—	6	—	—	3	—	14	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 400	1 818	3 210	1 306	—	349	—	1 901	2 143	1 428
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	5	96	47	45	—	—	—	—	193	212
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	52	303	266	78	—	10	—	72	143	56
Electricity.....	71	213	863	112	—	19	—	235	674	227
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 197	1 067	1 717	1 008	—	294	—	1 540	1 051	854
All other fuels.....	70	139	292	63	—	26	—	54	70	79
No fuel used.....	5	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	25	16	189	36	—	3	—	80	59	40
1.....	409	411	1 053	322	—	120	—	552	907	513
2.....	603	1 038	1 577	650	—	176	—	848	892	669
3 or more.....	363	353	391	298	—	50	—	421	285	206
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	—	1.8	—	2.0	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 185	1 543	1 750	950	—	255	—	1 519	1 252	1 030
1989 to March 1990.....	57	197	195	65	—	11	—	59	122	83
1985 to 1988.....	296	691	585	224	—	24	—	305	392	324
1980 to 1984.....	218	260	328	190	—	45	—	363	179	180
1970 to 1979.....	257	235	270	213	—	59	—	381	277	176
1969 or earlier.....	357	160	372	258	—	116	—	411	282	267
Renter-occupied housing units.....	215	275	1 440	356	—	94	—	382	891	398
1989 to March 1990.....	118	140	803	135	—	26	—	227	455	258
1985 to 1988.....	49	97	487	169	—	29	—	99	346	124
1980 to 1984.....	19	31	121	22	—	10	—	33	67	16
1970 to 1979.....	7	7	47	13	—	23	—	23	15	—
1969 or earlier.....	22	—	2	17	—	6	—	—	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	31	—	91	18	—	—	—	28	33	25
Householder 65 years and over.....	280	178	393	207	—	130	—	527	367	245
Owner-occupied housing units.....	243	148	293	164	—	100	—	447	277	199
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
No vehicle available.....	19	—	107	19	—	3	—	70	22	40
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 394	1 818	3 204	1 306	—	349	—	1 901	2 143	1 425
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 385	1 815	3 140	1 293	—	349	—	1 901	2 127	1 402
1.01 or more persons per room.....	9	3	64	13	—	—	—	—	16	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	68 420	69 872	46 446	59 698	—	61 233	—	68 921	45 159	52 442
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 591	45 044	29 605	36 316	—	40 838	—	36 475	27 610	28 076
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	34	47	271	63	—	11	—	116	152	58
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28	33	73	46	—	11	—	65	24	24
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	14	198	17	—	—	—	51	128	34

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Storroff County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Storroff County, NH					
	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844	Tract 845	Tract 846
All housing units.....	2 299	825	2 492	1 699	1 691	2 718	2 827	1 765	1 252	823
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	9	39	4	66	77	10	4	41	39
1985 to 1988.....	105	35	214	110	381	597	253	60	322	163
1980 to 1984.....	144	29	120	125	219	256	53	51	179	78
1970 to 1979.....	471	143	295	267	490	679	300	194	279	256
1960 to 1969.....	218	68	189	345	242	286	300	127	68	101
1950 to 1959.....	109	59	206	428	73	214	211	276	52	46
1940 to 1949.....	154	42	164	130	47	138	165	265	69	19
1939 or earlier.....	1 098	440	1 265	290	173	471	1 535	788	242	121
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	108	8	11	—	49	9	43	12	—	—
1 bedroom.....	830	230	436	133	208	192	565	279	96	112
2 bedrooms.....	610	276	1 070	487	588	1 127	1 051	613	510	287
3 bedrooms.....	453	172	693	802	636	1 083	765	581	515	287
4 bedrooms.....	219	95	241	260	185	212	281	218	100	97
5 or more bedrooms.....	79	44	41	17	25	95	122	62	31	40
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	42	—	17	—	30	73	36	48	27	29
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	60	—	13	13	—	20	40	16	19	29
Vocont condominium housing units.....	8	—	—	—	15	—	34	2	32	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 299	825	2 492	1 699	1 691	2 711	2 810	1 754	1 247	823
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 288	815	2 492	1 390	1 339	2 188	2 777	1 756	743	301
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 288	771	2 474	859	662	1 407	2 526	1 590	630	166
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	—	5	10	—	22	4	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	5	10	—	—	4	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 136	755	2 247	1 636	1 584	2 565	2 557	1 625	1 146	744
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	483	146	424	281	165	253	504	285	68	13
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	44	31	63	39	117	134	139	88	183	96
Electricity.....	393	155	348	46	193	233	183	73	128	96
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 138	403	1 381	1 145	1 007	1 777	1 611	1 123	656	505
All other fuels.....	71	20	31	125	98	168	120	48	111	34
No fuel used.....	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	359	81	206	50	58	157	266	176	40	21
1.....	965	302	951	641	490	866	1 152	660	330	317
2.....	572	243	854	596	788	1 101	935	616	542	290
3 or more.....	240	129	236	349	248	441	204	173	234	116
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	669	223	881	1 135	1 283	2 032	1 359	952	847	578
1989 to March 1990.....	39	22	77	67	209	172	128	109	123	61
1985 to 1988.....	173	53	148	252	463	859	295	144	275	217
1980 to 1984.....	102	22	43	140	250	255	183	160	175	84
1970 to 1979.....	110	31	127	252	237	417	301	188	154	135
1969 or earlier.....	245	95	486	424	124	329	452	351	120	81
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 467	532	1 366	501	301	533	1 198	673	299	166
1989 to March 1990.....	666	243	611	199	204	174	554	263	166	75
1985 to 1988.....	477	183	571	172	74	222	335	247	102	63
1980 to 1984.....	191	67	77	101	5	107	144	74	16	14
1970 to 1979.....	77	22	79	29	11	—	107	55	6	7
1969 or earlier.....	56	17	28	—	7	30	58	34	9	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	115	33	55	68	45	70	243	127	33	7
Householder 65 years and over.....	534	138	432	268	236	438	688	430	158	145
Owner-occupied housing units.....	166	71	362	221	202	351	419	311	119	130
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	12	5	—	—	20	15	—	—
No vehicle available.....	244	38	107	10	29	90	124	92	22	21
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 122	755	2 247	1 631	1 574	2 565	2 557	1 621	1 146	744
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 105	723	2 231	1 615	1 556	2 530	2 522	1 614	1 133	738
1.01 or more persons per room.....	17	32	16	16	18	35	35	7	13	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	—	5	10	—	—	4	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	14	—	—	5	10	—	—	4	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 230	49 887	39 481	43 473	43 637	36 559	37 103	33 933	41 015	39 804
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	25 988	24 212	28 643	27 037	26 861	22 756	25 641	21 742	26 241	27 331
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	344	119	167	150	117	145	224	202	80	46
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	7	23	21	75	76	26	46	31	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	327	112	144	129	42	69	198	156	49	7

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Strafford County, NH		Remainder of Strafford County, NH						
	Tract 830.02	Tract 830.98	Tract 801	Tract 802	Tract 805	Tract 820	Tract 850	Tract 870	Tract 880
All housing units	1 933	2 786	769	1 733	1 911	1 056	2 680	2 218	1 767
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	63	16	18	9	54	47	100	44	60
1985 to 1988	257	70	96	216	553	115	352	245	332
1980 to 1984	142	145	85	60	255	19	444	172	137
1970 to 1979	587	297	209	363	415	115	931	512	385
1960 to 1969	395	548	183	319	205	123	329	222	133
1950 to 1959	295	403	41	297	59	129	101	100	113
1940 to 1949	112	194	18	93	68	94	101	30	124
1939 or earlier	82	1 113	119	376	302	414	322	893	483
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	9	19	10	161	3	—	18	28	26
1 bedroom	121	594	43	338	156	111	182	313	172
2 bedrooms	1 056	845	78	415	530	352	955	732	703
3 bedrooms	594	951	252	369	756	371	1 206	777	631
4 bedrooms	127	267	319	314	337	164	266	280	223
5 or more bedrooms	26	110	67	136	129	58	53	88	12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	21	—	—	14	24	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	20	—	—	8	10	7	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	20	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 924	2 786	768	1 725	1 909	1 047	2 671	2 192	1 755
Source of water, public system or private company	1 853	2 754	37	1 523	295	801	256	1 239	413
Sewage disposal, public sewer	937	2 496	8	1 502	165	533	163	962	270
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	20	1	—	8	5	9	17	65
Owner-occupied housing units	5	—	—	—	6	—	9	17	17
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 775	2 599	729	1 661	1 757	998	2 249	2 010	1 324
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	210	321	—	58	10	7	4	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	101	77	48	71	255	54	202	202	126
Electricity	179	403	111	517	183	79	175	210	28
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 219	1 717	429	899	1 075	821	1 278	1 328	1 021
All other fuels	66	81	141	111	234	37	590	270	149
No fuel used	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	31	379	—	86	22	37	23	134	75
1	614	862	115	664	394	273	625	601	351
2	824	1 086	352	623	895	447	1 162	823	604
3 or more	306	272	262	288	446	241	439	452	294
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 276	1 273	640	741	1 307	694	1 954	1 400	1 097
1989 to March 1990	157	72	81	59	168	61	155	141	124
1985 to 1988	416	343	147	157	493	141	602	435	328
1980 to 1984	193	189	124	84	306	64	469	265	220
1970 to 1979	217	242	162	178	229	187	453	311	229
1969 or earlier	293	427	126	263	111	241	275	248	196
Renter-occupied housing units	499	1 326	89	920	450	304	295	610	227
1989 to March 1990	220	569	75	550	228	191	135	255	106
1985 to 1988	195	466	6	284	179	61	122	222	90
1980 to 1984	61	211	4	54	19	37	12	68	23
1970 to 1979	18	72	—	26	17	7	8	53	8
1969 or earlier	5	8	4	6	7	8	18	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	35	189	—	9	46	8	77	91	70
Householder 65 years and over	244	585	103	385	190	183	250	304	235
Owner-occupied housing units	214	260	103	275	179	157	250	196	222
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit	—	23	—	9	—	—	—	16	4
No vehicle available	14	225	—	44	3	26	8	54	38
Complete plumbing facilities	1 770	2 599	729	1 661	1 751	998	2 240	1 993	1 307
1.00 or less persons per room	1 704	2 568	723	1 580	1 743	998	2 204	1 959	1 273
1.01 or more persons per room	66	31	6	81	8	—	36	34	34
Locking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	17
1.00 or less persons per room	5	—	—	—	6	—	9	8	17
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 796	43 733	88 542	69 979	54 364	51 137	40 851	40 253	37 104
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 924	23 860	34 539	20 328	29 914	28 570	32 060	21 029	23 933
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	54	312	31	433	88	70	132	221	89
Owner-occupied housing units	6	15	13	18	16	36	113	73	54
Renter-occupied housing units	48	297	18	415	72	34	19	148	35

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA				Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH			
	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Moine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Rochester city	Somersworth city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	38 282	10 133	10 133	28 149	13 092	3 339	15 057	4 003	4 245	1 666
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	25 956	6 793	6 793	19 163	8 855	2 017	10 308	2 581	2 920	1 112
Less than \$300	229	104	104	125	69	30	56	6	23	—
\$300 to \$399	643	241	241	402	169	53	233	69	82	30
\$400 to \$499	1 556	546	546	1 010	360	110	650	199	216	63
\$500 to \$599	1 871	575	575	1 296	496	141	800	172	333	70
\$600 to \$799	4 833	1 490	1 490	3 343	1 474	450	1 869	381	625	246
\$800 to \$999	4 882	1 458	1 458	3 424	1 381	346	2 043	420	651	251
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8 131	1 765	1 765	6 366	2 813	600	3 553	1 021	832	372
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2 591	424	424	2 167	1 371	207	796	221	139	64
\$2,000 or more	1 220	190	190	1 030	722	80	308	92	19	16
Median (dollars)	962	862	862	999	1 074	930	958	1 015	844	944
Not mortgaged	12 326	3 340	3 340	8 986	4 237	1 322	4 749	1 422	1 325	554
Less than \$100	53	31	31	22	16	7	6	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199	1 053	520	520	533	186	82	347	82	114	—
\$200 to \$299	4 233	1 610	1 610	2 623	1 037	373	1 586	424	617	158
\$300 to \$399	4 084	718	718	3 366	1 644	546	1 722	570	463	224
\$400 to \$499	1 736	239	239	1 497	769	187	728	239	78	140
\$500 or more	1 167	222	222	945	585	127	360	107	47	32
Median (dollars)	318	270	270	335	351	330	321	332	290	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	5 545	1 696	1 696	3 849	1 699	519	2 150	623	669	236
Less than 20 percent	915	457	457	458	174	90	284	84	81	11
20 to 24 percent	626	199	199	427	198	104	229	81	91	43
25 to 29 percent	608	174	174	434	154	56	280	92	89	45
30 to 34 percent	472	66	66	406	187	69	219	81	67	14
35 percent or more	2 789	763	763	2 026	937	186	1 089	275	327	116
Not computed	135	37	37	98	49	14	49	10	14	7
Median	35.9	30.0	30.0	37.2	39.9	30.2	35.8	33.1	35.0	35.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 203	2 206	2 206	5 997	2 377	735	3 620	858	1 162	355
Less than 20 percent	3 677	1 087	1 087	2 590	1 021	345	1 569	359	584	141
20 to 24 percent	1 010	212	212	798	331	83	467	122	140	48
25 to 29 percent	690	244	244	446	168	68	278	72	86	37
30 to 34 percent	681	148	148	533	184	58	957	89	89	110
35 percent or more	2 138	515	515	1 623	666	174	957	216	263	110
Not computed	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.1	20.4	20.4	22.5	22.5	21.1	22.6	22.9	19.9	23.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 225	2 679	2 679	6 546	2 701	638	3 845	924	1 245	432
Less than 20 percent	3 984	1 163	1 163	2 821	1 257	334	1 564	403	496	171
20 to 24 percent	1 447	533	533	914	361	74	553	50	281	47
25 to 29 percent	1 415	431	431	984	326	81	658	152	212	82
30 to 34 percent	1 112	278	278	834	352	77	482	135	110	40
35 percent or more	1 267	274	274	993	405	72	588	184	146	92
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	21.7	21.7	22.5	21.3	19.4	23.2	25.3	22.3	24.8
\$50,000 or more	15 309	3 552	3 552	11 757	6 315	1 447	5 442	1 598	1 169	643
Less than 20 percent	9 343	2 442	2 442	6 901	3 623	945	3 278	966	743	435
20 to 24 percent	2 662	509	509	2 153	1 163	192	990	300	247	92
25 to 29 percent	1 730	356	356	1 374	675	129	699	205	123	97
30 to 34 percent	760	104	104	656	446	99	210	50	13	14
35 percent or more	806	141	141	665	408	82	257	77	43	5
Not computed	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	16.1	16.1	17.8	17.9	14.7	17.7	17.7	17.5	16.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 162	4 201	4 201	24 961	12 087	5 982	12 874	5 142	3 144	1 813
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	196	4	4	192	85	48	107	29	19	32
\$100 to \$199	1 402	137	137	1 265	511	327	754	303	212	137
\$200 to \$299	1 430	153	153	1 277	327	192	950	288	202	190
\$300 to \$399	2 413	345	345	2 068	832	486	1 236	434	299	131
\$400 to \$499	5 039	703	703	4 336	1 721	806	2 615	1 160	646	372
\$500 to \$599	5 950	799	799	5 151	2 176	1 069	2 975	1 208	770	551
\$600 to \$749	5 944	848	848	5 096	2 624	1 147	2 472	1 088	663	274
\$750 to \$999	3 221	563	563	2 658	1 654	634	1 004	414	212	103
\$1,000 or more	1 549	252	252	1 297	800	254	497	154	48	12
No cash rent	2 018	397	397	1 621	1 357	1 019	264	64	73	11
Median (dollars)	549	570	570	546	586	553	520	523	519	510
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 526	431	431	4 095	1 631	793	2 464	892	680	334
Less than 20 percent	109	—	—	109	57	28	52	17	19	16
20 to 24 percent	190	13	13	177	85	32	92	31	15	18
25 to 29 percent	578	27	27	551	259	170	292	71	105	64
30 to 34 percent	332	19	19	313	93	50	220	103	83	27
35 percent or more	2 988	285	285	2 703	1 034	459	1 669	625	413	191
Not computed	329	87	87	242	103	54	139	45	45	18
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 595	989	989	5 606	2 423	1 249	3 183	1 155	892	435
Less than 20 percent	257	55	55	202	57	45	145	68	24	25
20 to 24 percent	353	70	70	283	76	56	207	115	34	17
25 to 29 percent	650	65	65	585	213	128	372	104	143	52
30 to 34 percent	1 082	159	159	923	411	203	512	249	141	60
35 percent or more	3 714	525	525	3 189	1 318	532	1 871	598	534	275
Not computed	539	115	115	424	348	285	76	21	16	6
Median	38.9	39.2	39.2	38.9	40.0	37.1	38.2	36.0	37.7	38.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 172	1 362	1 362	7 810	3 831	2 085	3 979	1 749	820	540
Less than 20 percent	1 801	331	331	1 470	572	289	898	389	175	96
20 to 24 percent	2 200	291	291	1 909	763	334	1 146	436	300	198
25 to 29 percent	2 010	240	240	1 770	762	414	1 008	538	186	143
30 to 34 percent	1 053	135	135	918	513	314	405	170	100	87
35 percent or more	1 269	203	203	1 066	590	213	476	207	47	16
Not computed	839	162	162	677	631	521	46	9	12	—
Median	25.4	24.6	24.6	25.5	26.7	26.9	24.7	25.4	23.8	24.4
\$35,000 or more	8 869	1 419	1 419	7 450	4 202	1 855	3 248	1 346	752	504
Less than 20 percent	5 712	882	882	4 830	2 577	1 138	2 253	964	532	396
20 to 24 percent	1 763	313	313	1 450	825	312	625	246	160	95
25 to 29 percent	641	126	126	515	325	150	190	74	25	8
30 to 34 percent	175	24	24	151	98	54	53	20	12	—
35 percent or more	125	20	20	105	54	13	51	28	8	—
Not computed	453	54	54	399	323	188	76	14	15	5
Median	17.5	18.2	18.2	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.0	17.2	16.7	15.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	York County, ME								
	Tract 320	Tract 321.98	Tract 330	Tract 340	Tract 350	Tract 360	Tract 370	Tract 380	Tract 380.99
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	996	-	686	2 015	1 207	2 308	1 169	1 752	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	769	-	501	1 322	922	1 581	746	952	-
Less than \$300 -----	27	-	11	23	6	-	13	24	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	26	-	18	74	21	63	13	26	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	42	-	17	103	99	109	78	98	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	26	-	29	186	98	96	76	64	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	203	-	167	288	172	276	145	239	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	197	-	113	305	190	304	117	232	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	225	-	128	249	276	477	228	182	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	23	-	18	65	60	136	67	55	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	29	-	120	9	32	-
Median (dollars) -----	903	-	814	790	863	961	877	820	-
Not mortgaged -----	227	-	185	693	285	727	423	800	-
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	20	11	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	38	-	57	135	66	85	52	87	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	120	-	101	340	153	282	261	353	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	57	-	27	97	55	195	85	202	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	12	-	-	57	-	62	25	83	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-	44	-	103	-	75	-
Median (dollars) -----	266	-	242	248	234	299	262	290	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	149	-	108	385	124	301	238	391	-
Less than 20 percent -----	16	-	36	126	37	64	68	110	-
20 to 24 percent -----	42	-	-	49	16	7	29	56	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	57	-	40	23	54	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	19	7	-	16	24	-
35 percent or more -----	91	-	67	128	64	172	102	139	-
Not computed -----	-	-	5	6	-	18	-	8	-
Median -----	41.0	-	44.0	26.3	35.5	44.5	29.8	27.4	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	184	-	148	480	238	555	294	307	-
Less than 20 percent -----	83	-	70	210	139	294	137	154	-
20 to 24 percent -----	15	-	-	84	25	6	40	42	-
25 to 29 percent -----	19	-	18	57	18	66	40	26	-
30 to 34 percent -----	18	-	12	10	7	25	36	40	-
35 percent or more -----	49	-	48	119	49	164	41	45	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	23.0	-	26.1	21.8	14.7	19.4	21.3	19.8	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	264	-	211	566	415	581	243	399	-
Less than 20 percent -----	105	-	59	244	145	269	143	198	-
20 to 24 percent -----	36	-	19	169	116	96	11	86	-
25 to 29 percent -----	63	-	78	43	72	97	23	55	-
30 to 34 percent -----	39	-	43	41	43	51	26	35	-
35 percent or more -----	21	-	12	69	39	68	40	25	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	23.8	-	26.8	21.2	22.7	21.1	17.4	20.1	-
\$50,000 or more -----	399	-	219	584	430	871	394	655	-
Less than 20 percent -----	241	-	172	467	282	523	254	503	-
20 to 24 percent -----	78	-	23	51	60	138	58	101	-
25 to 29 percent -----	47	-	12	32	61	98	63	43	-
30 to 34 percent -----	33	-	6	22	13	24	6	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	6	12	14	88	13	8	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	18.0	-	15.5	14.6	16.5	17.1	17.4	14.3	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	436	-	244	710	469	769	302	1 271	-
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	20	-	20	17	33	15	-	32	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	26	-	17	44	17	31	-	18	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	43	-	15	55	41	57	16	118	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	94	-	25	171	83	93	19	218	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	127	-	64	98	103	115	57	235	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	57	-	83	169	89	155	57	238	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	37	-	16	51	68	122	98	171	-
\$1,000 or more -----	12	-	-	29	-	127	34	50	-
No cash rent -----	20	-	4	76	35	54	21	187	-
Median (dollars) -----	516	-	564	525	534	629	703	574	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	16	-	46	94	65	89	17	104	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	5	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	22	54	47	64	17	81	-
Not computed -----	16	-	9	26	18	10	-	8	-
Median -----	-	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	68	-	97	226	122	130	49	297	-
Less than 20 percent -----	20	-	6	21	-	-	-	8	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	20	17	-	-	33	-
25 to 29 percent -----	10	-	-	15	8	23	-	9	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	17	58	18	9	16	41	-
35 percent or more -----	38	-	74	96	62	90	33	132	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	16	17	8	-	74	-
Median -----	36.1	-	49.4	34.2	38.0	47.1	43.1	39.3	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	221	-	59	161	151	245	67	458	-
Less than 20 percent -----	100	-	12	38	62	61	-	58	-
20 to 24 percent -----	67	-	15	20	27	8	34	120	-
25 to 29 percent -----	22	-	24	19	38	50	-	87	-
30 to 34 percent -----	12	-	-	32	9	58	-	24	-
35 percent or more -----	15	-	8	29	15	38	26	72	-
Not computed -----	5	-	-	23	-	30	7	97	-
Median -----	20.6	-	25.5	27.9	22.5	28.8	24.4	25.1	-
\$35,000 or more -----	131	-	42	229	131	305	169	412	-
Less than 20 percent -----	72	-	42	166	99	177	56	270	-
20 to 24 percent -----	37	-	-	31	22	83	43	97	-
25 to 29 percent -----	12	-	-	12	10	29	31	32	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	2	-	10	3	5	-
Not computed -----	10	-	-	16	-	6	14	8	-
Median -----	18.9	-	16.6	16.0	17.8	18.9	22.5	18.0	-

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH								Remainder of Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 691	Tract 691.99	Tract 692	Tract 693	Tract 694	Tract 695	Tract 696	Tract 697	Tract 610	Tract 650 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	531	—	320	414	280	411	984	399	1 840	2 474
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	342	—	188	205	165	229	644	244	1 291	1 718
Less than \$300	—	—	11	6	—	—	8	5	—	15
\$300 to \$399	19	—	15	5	—	—	14	—	20	30
\$400 to \$499	24	—	—	22	6	4	31	23	49	84
\$500 to \$599	20	—	20	14	—	16	50	21	83	68
\$600 to \$799	74	—	17	55	35	87	118	64	146	311
\$800 to \$999	78	—	41	42	21	24	122	18	196	258
\$1,000 to \$1,499	77	—	45	50	82	83	183	80	425	600
\$1,500 to \$1,999	45	—	31	5	21	15	68	22	260	272
\$2,000 or more	5	—	8	6	—	—	50	11	112	80
Median (dollars)	919	—	942	801	1 093	858	942	885	1 168	1 065
Not mortgaged	189	—	132	209	115	182	340	155	549	756
Less than \$100	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199	7	—	—	19	5	31	8	12	—	25
\$200 to \$299	47	—	25	56	33	56	132	24	78	148
\$300 to \$399	60	—	49	76	60	90	148	63	169	325
\$400 to \$499	43	—	24	48	17	5	35	15	134	183
\$500 or more	25	—	34	10	—	—	17	41	168	66
Median (dollars)	331	—	385	334	326	304	316	372	415	356
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	101	—	62	69	31	62	142	52	255	338
Less than 20 percent	14	—	—	15	5	15	36	5	11	18
20 to 24 percent	27	—	13	—	—	23	34	7	22	45
25 to 29 percent	12	—	11	8	—	7	8	10	10	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	10	13	—	34	8	47	—
35 percent or more	48	—	34	36	13	17	21	17	158	246
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	7	8
Median	29.0	—	44.3	50.0+	34.0	23.5	24.5	30.9	41.0	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	103	—	55	149	40	143	176	69	311	446
Less than 20 percent	40	—	22	85	20	83	57	38	86	204
20 to 24 percent	16	—	10	15	7	17	6	12	58	68
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	6	20	35	—	22	29
30 to 34 percent	10	—	4	15	—	9	13	7	26	29
35 percent or more	30	—	12	34	7	14	65	12	119	116
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	—	22.7	19.0	17.5	18.1	28.6	19.0	27.6	21.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	99	—	79	72	90	54	188	56	391	501
Less than 20 percent	34	—	41	45	28	27	133	26	162	227
20 to 24 percent	17	—	6	6	—	24	8	13	34	80
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	10	35	3	23	5	44	53
30 to 34 percent	37	—	13	6	7	—	9	5	65	75
35 percent or more	6	—	19	5	20	—	15	7	86	66
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.6	—	19.6	16.8	27.4	20.0	15.9	20.8	24.9	21.5
\$50,000 or more	228	—	124	124	119	152	478	222	883	1 189
Less than 20 percent	142	—	84	91	84	81	298	165	443	702
20 to 24 percent	23	—	18	27	9	48	67	—	228	255
25 to 29 percent	19	—	7	—	9	13	41	40	92	95
30 to 34 percent	31	—	—	—	11	3	43	11	82	94
35 percent or more	13	—	15	6	6	7	29	6	38	43
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	—	16.3	12.3	15.3	19.1	15.2	12.2	19.9	17.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 262	—	874	493	530	1 204	1 092	527	1 564	1 875
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	6	—	11	—	18	—	13	—	11	—
\$100 to \$199	197	—	52	20	21	—	15	22	85	61
\$200 to \$299	68	—	48	15	51	—	10	—	51	41
\$300 to \$399	93	—	101	52	114	15	42	69	87	124
\$400 to \$499	212	—	127	83	82	80	96	126	239	314
\$500 to \$599	253	—	249	78	146	62	175	106	210	366
\$600 to \$749	192	—	168	131	46	72	445	93	377	441
\$750 to \$999	139	—	87	65	36	29	248	30	248	279
\$1,000 or more	82	—	22	44	2	6	17	81	105	176
No cash rent	20	—	9	5	14	940	31	—	151	73
Median (dollars)	515	—	530	594	468	550	680	566	608	599
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	266	—	169	62	121	16	110	49	262	240
Less than 20 percent	13	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	5	—	—	—	13	—	15	30
25 to 29 percent	104	—	17	13	10	—	15	11	38	24
30 to 34 percent	26	—	12	7	—	—	—	5	16	18
35 percent or more	86	—	122	42	78	16	82	33	157	168
Not computed	23	—	7	—	24	—	—	—	25	—
Median	29.5	—	50.0+	47.3	46.4	50.0+	50.0+	48.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	249	—	281	96	139	288	98	98	310	383
Less than 20 percent	26	—	7	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	4	—	17	6	—	15	10	10
25 to 29 percent	45	—	16	14	24	8	—	21	13	52
30 to 34 percent	52	—	85	22	28	5	—	11	85	48
35 percent or more	103	—	169	60	58	9	82	51	177	257
Not computed	9	—	—	—	—	260	16	—	25	16
Median	33.4	—	37.1	46.3	32.9	30.0	50.0+	35.8	41.9	40.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	353	—	225	146	168	649	373	171	449	477
Less than 20 percent	61	—	48	30	45	26	34	45	79	111
20 to 24 percent	79	—	40	22	18	59	65	51	90	105
25 to 29 percent	89	—	42	43	78	27	106	29	70	107
30 to 34 percent	69	—	62	26	11	33	79	34	64	41
35 percent or more	55	—	33	20	11	—	82	12	116	89
Not computed	—	—	—	5	5	504	7	—	30	24
Median	27.1	—	27.9	27.2	26.2	23.9	29.0	24.0	27.9	25.5
\$35,000 or more	394	—	199	189	102	251	511	209	543	775
Less than 20 percent	321	—	136	129	68	57	302	125	318	453
20 to 24 percent	55	—	30	32	18	12	121	44	103	204
25 to 29 percent	9	—	24	13	10	3	80	11	17	55
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	15	6	3	—	25	12	18
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	12
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	176	8	—	82	33
Median	16.2	—	17.4	17.5	14.8	17.6	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Rockingham County, NH—Con.								Dover city, Strofford County, NH	
	Troct 660	Troct 670	Troct 675	Troct 685	Troct 685.99	Troct 700	Troct 700.99	Troct 710	Troct 811	Troct 812
Specified owner-occupied housing units	809	1 177	1 245	745	—	219	—	1 244	923	805
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	580	944	935	513	—	101	—	756	663	554
Less than \$300	—	—	8	7	—	1	—	8	—	6
\$300 to \$399	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	8	16
\$400 to \$499	33	7	16	8	—	3	—	50	49	36
\$500 to \$599	57	35	44	28	—	9	—	31	73	20
\$600 to \$799	90	87	138	102	—	14	—	136	113	75
\$800 to \$999	76	145	169	73	—	20	—	98	128	76
\$1,000 to \$1,499	161	273	402	165	—	31	—	156	228	212
\$1,500 to \$1,999	56	239	124	75	—	13	—	125	56	67
\$2,000 or more	94	158	34	39	—	10	—	115	8	46
Median (dollars)	1 069	1 352	1 097	1 051	—	1 051	—	1 035	957	1 082
Not mortgaged	229	233	310	232	—	118	—	488	260	251
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	18	—	16	34	—	2	—	9	7	8
\$200 to \$299	77	38	46	98	—	42	—	137	91	72
\$300 to \$399	86	106	129	61	—	45	—	177	91	101
\$400 to \$499	21	44	56	39	—	16	—	89	50	33
\$500 or more	27	45	63	—	—	13	—	76	21	37
Median (dollars)	320	376	363	285	—	327	—	363	332	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	62	58	127	78	—	31	—	231	82	85
Less than 20 percent	17	4	—	24	—	2	—	8	16	8
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	15
25 to 29 percent	14	—	5	2	—	2	—	44	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	17	5	—	—	—	49	14	8
35 percent or more	31	43	97	38	—	24	—	114	52	42
Not computed	—	—	8	9	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median	35.0	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	—	50.0+	—	34.8	39.6	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	82	168	250	114	—	39	—	232	236	174
Less than 20 percent	47	34	96	76	—	30	—	103	81	63
20 to 24 percent	6	12	53	10	—	—	—	41	29	21
25 to 29 percent	5	30	9	2	—	—	—	3	28	4
30 to 34 percent	10	15	16	—	—	—	—	30	34	25
35 percent or more	14	77	76	26	—	9	—	55	64	61
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.7	32.7	22.7	14.7	—	14.4	—	21.6	26.4	28.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	154	206	348	188	—	31	—	244	191	201
Less than 20 percent	84	88	83	102	—	21	—	156	91	93
20 to 24 percent	22	22	48	46	—	—	—	27	24	8
25 to 29 percent	18	19	73	16	—	—	—	22	26	51
30 to 34 percent	12	33	63	5	—	4	—	18	25	—
35 percent or more	18	44	81	17	—	—	—	21	25	49
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	23.4	27.9	18.7	—	13.1	—	16.8	20.9	24.7
\$50,000 or more	51.1	745	520	365	—	118	—	537	414	345
Less than 20 percent	345	332	262	168	—	87	—	339	241	209
20 to 24 percent	53	167	98	109	—	15	—	46	82	59
25 to 29 percent	56	108	68	66	—	8	—	53	73	33
30 to 34 percent	22	60	52	2	—	3	—	32	18	9
35 percent or more	35	78	40	20	—	5	—	67	—	35
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	21.2	19.9	20.7	—	10.0	—	15.6	18.3	18.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	175	257	1 430	341	—	88	—	375	891	398
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	9	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199	—	3	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$200 to \$299	—	6	25	2	—	10	—	—	—	11
\$300 to \$399	9	—	87	6	—	9	—	24	40	13
\$400 to \$499	17	19	240	58	—	13	—	15	247	38
\$500 to \$599	30	23	401	36	—	1	—	40	287	85
\$600 to \$749	60	58	386	44	—	12	—	99	165	149
\$750 to \$999	19	86	150	109	—	21	—	108	94	46
\$1,000 or more	14	51	65	60	—	10	—	65	26	43
No cash rent	17	11	24	26	—	12	—	24	16	13
Median (dollars)	669	791	577	776	—	671	—	747	545	634
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	30	9	218	13	—	2	—	64	107	38
Less than 20 percent	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
35 percent or more	15	5	157	7	—	2	—	64	81	38
Not computed	6	4	8	6	—	—	—	—	18	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32	41	277	79	—	18	—	34	139	105
Less than 20 percent	—	2	7	—	—	3	—	—	4	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	14	7
30 to 34 percent	8	—	54	9	—	4	—	—	18	11
35 percent or more	24	34	191	64	—	5	—	34	91	79
Not computed	—	5	5	6	—	6	—	—	—	3
Median	50.0+	50.0+	41.2	50.0+	—	33.8	—	50.0+	42.6	40.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52	63	507	75	—	22	—	101	404	108
Less than 20 percent	—	—	61	15	—	5	—	12	80	6
20 to 24 percent	14	8	192	8	—	—	—	12	153	21
25 to 29 percent	5	22	119	14	—	3	—	8	82	15
30 to 34 percent	14	4	61	10	—	—	—	5	49	27
35 percent or more	13	27	60	18	—	14	—	40	36	39
Not computed	6	2	14	10	—	—	—	24	4	—
Median	31.4	30.6	24.8	28.4	—	45.0	—	35.3	23.9	32.2
\$35,000 or more	61	144	428	174	—	46	—	176	241	147
Less than 20 percent	42	121	274	89	—	30	—	112	171	85
20 to 24 percent	—	—	102	44	—	5	—	55	42	16
25 to 29 percent	14	20	32	28	—	—	—	9	20	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	4	11
35 percent or more	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not computed	5	—	5	4	—	6	—	—	4	10
Median	17.7	16.3	17.9	19.6	—	16.9	—	18.2	17.4	18.8

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dover city, Strofford County, NH—Con.				Rochester city, Strofford County, NH					
	Tract 813	Tract 814	Tract 815	Tract 816	Tract 841	Tract 842	Tract 843	Tract 844	Tract 845	Tract 846
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	425	155	746	949	646	996	919	834	522	328
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	267	88	378	631	526	765	507	472	411	239
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	5	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	29	16	—	22	25	22	13	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	27	15	43	29	33	49	37	50	28	19
\$500 to \$599 -----	8	—	15	56	79	91	38	38	29	58
\$600 to \$799 -----	32	—	18	143	72	198	117	110	86	42
\$800 to \$999 -----	49	14	60	93	137	187	126	77	74	50
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	111	35	184	251	136	206	128	158	157	47
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	32	8	15	43	52	12	30	11	11	23
\$2,000 or more -----	8	16	14	—	11	—	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars) -----	1 047	1 308	1 055	964	914	817	832	857	944	801
Not mortgaged -----	158	67	368	318	120	231	412	362	111	89
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	41	26	—	24	24	45	21	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	56	8	93	104	43	95	190	191	68	30
\$300 to \$399 -----	53	42	151	132	43	105	153	111	10	41
\$400 to \$499 -----	35	17	55	49	28	7	15	15	—	13
\$500 or more -----	14	—	28	7	6	—	30	—	6	5
Median (dollars) -----	338	364	329	316	324	296	296	279	260	330
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	74	30	167	185	85	117	160	172	86	49
Less than 20 percent -----	—	8	23	29	—	24	15	15	13	14
20 to 24 percent -----	9	6	15	36	—	9	48	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	7	42	22	—	21	27	10	26	5
30 to 34 percent -----	11	—	30	18	7	11	8	41	—	—
35 percent or more -----	35	9	57	80	78	44	62	72	41	30
Not computed -----	10	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	—
Median -----	36.9	25.7	30.6	31.5	49.3	30.2	28.1	33.3	35.7	39.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	83	25	173	167	122	280	327	280	82	71
Less than 20 percent -----	29	15	79	92	57	121	200	153	18	35
20 to 24 percent -----	16	10	28	18	22	40	21	33	17	7
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	23	10	21	14	27	11	6	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	30	5	32	15	16	5	16
35 percent or more -----	31	—	43	17	17	73	64	67	36	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.9	19.2	21.3	19.1	20.9	22.4	17.2	19.1	30.0	20.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	94	27	146	265	108	374	236	233	188	106
Less than 20 percent -----	46	13	55	105	25	173	78	113	71	36
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	18	31	72	72	30	49	27
25 to 29 percent -----	19	—	23	33	19	65	53	43	19	13
30 to 34 percent -----	29	9	27	45	20	32	18	6	18	16
35 percent or more -----	—	5	41	64	13	32	15	41	31	14
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	25.3	30.3	28.9	26.4	24.7	21.0	22.8	20.6	22.3	23.1
\$50,000 or more -----	174	73	260	332	331	225	196	149	166	102
Less than 20 percent -----	90	44	155	227	209	139	141	83	93	78
20 to 24 percent -----	33	13	71	42	68	56	42	27	42	12
25 to 29 percent -----	27	7	21	44	42	24	—	39	18	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	5	—
35 percent or more -----	8	9	13	12	12	6	5	—	8	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.5	18.2	15.5	16.9	17.9	18.2	17.1	16.1	18.6	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 467	529	1 366	491	301	533	1 186	673	299	152
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	10	—	—	11	—	13	—	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	191	30	14	60	—	57	126	20	9	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	106	36	33	102	16	25	86	69	6	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	169	36	146	30	21	30	155	68	25	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	335	95	280	165	13	127	217	161	68	60
\$500 to \$599 -----	235	146	421	34	128	125	257	145	87	28
\$600 to \$749 -----	286	134	297	57	74	121	230	148	77	13
\$750 to \$999 -----	82	25	148	19	26	23	57	48	19	39
\$1,000 or more -----	30	23	19	13	10	—	27	3	8	—
No cash rent -----	23	4	8	—	13	12	31	5	—	12
Median (dollars) -----	476	556	532	465	578	505	495	505	546	568
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	395	106	129	117	50	150	263	155	55	7
Less than 20 percent -----	—	7	—	10	—	13	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	20	—	—	11	—	—	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	67	—	—	—	—	43	56	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	64	14	10	11	—	27	37	4	15	—
35 percent or more -----	224	78	119	85	43	55	129	139	40	7
Not computed -----	20	7	—	—	7	12	26	—	—	—
Median -----	45.3	50.0+	50.0+	41.8	50.0+	32.4	41.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	378	135	305	93	60	159	311	225	91	46
Less than 20 percent -----	10	31	—	18	8	—	11	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	64	6	10	23	5	—	8	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	38	8	28	9	—	35	69	31	8	—
30 to 34 percent -----	108	24	82	6	14	22	42	26	29	8
35 percent or more -----	152	62	177	37	33	102	177	137	54	31
Not computed -----	6	4	8	—	—	—	4	5	—	7
Median -----	33.4	34.3	38.4	28.1	37.1	39.0	36.8	41.1	36.3	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	373	185	526	153	127	129	292	155	61	56
Less than 20 percent -----	80	18	141	64	23	39	72	30	11	—
20 to 24 percent -----	93	61	69	39	35	55	113	47	27	23
25 to 29 percent -----	108	68	215	50	31	11	66	54	10	14
30 to 34 percent -----	49	25	20	—	22	15	24	19	6	14
35 percent or more -----	38	13	81	—	16	9	10	5	7	—
Not computed -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5
Median -----	25.5	26.0	26.2	21.6	25.9	22.3	23.1	25.0	23.6	25.9
\$35,000 or more -----	321	103	406	128	64	95	320	138	92	43
Less than 20 percent -----	218	83	304	103	49	72	210	104	69	28
20 to 24 percent -----	72	9	82	25	4	23	87	16	15	15
25 to 29 percent -----	23	—	20	—	—	—	14	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—
Median -----	16.8	16.7	17.2	14.7	16.8	15.5	17.1	15.9	16.7	18.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somersworth city, Strafford County, NH		Remainder of Strafford County, NH						
	Troct 830.02	Troct 830.98	Troct 801	Troct 802	Troct 805	Troct 820	Troct 850	Troct 870	Troct 880
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	732	934	516	624	801	517	1 159	882	644
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	496	616	442	348	667	318	925	606	389
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	—
\$300 to \$399.....	16	14	—	—	8	12	—	19	13
\$400 to \$499.....	23	40	6	6	15	20	63	35	27
\$500 to \$599.....	28	42	17	14	23	30	51	70	20
\$600 to \$799.....	118	128	67	35	80	45	147	141	102
\$800 to \$999.....	121	130	39	62	106	61	217	159	77
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	159	213	155	119	293	131	383	135	112
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20	44	88	47	112	19	39	29	38
\$2,000 or more.....	11	5	70	65	30	—	16	—	—
Median (dollars).....	950	938	1 321	1 166	1 164	943	968	818	889
Not mortgaged.....	236	318	74	276	134	199	234	276	255
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	9	13	11	23	27	68
\$200 to \$299.....	66	92	—	6	16	80	69	130	86
\$300 to \$399.....	115	109	5	75	41	62	98	97	87
\$400 to \$499.....	35	105	31	95	39	39	38	15	14
\$500 or more.....	20	12	38	91	25	7	6	7	—
Median (dollars).....	347	353	500+	450	370	310	325	289	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	99	137	35	49	48	91	141	133	125
Less than 20 percent.....	6	5	—	—	4	19	24	10	51
20 to 24 percent.....	19	24	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	27	18	—	—	—	12	—	9	33
30 to 34 percent.....	6	8	—	7	6	8	10	21	5
35 percent or more.....	41	75	35	35	38	41	100	93	29
Not computed.....	—	7	—	7	—	4	—	—	7
Median.....	29.5	37.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.4	50.0+	50.0+	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	172	183	44	97	163	112	398	281	150
Less than 20 percent.....	57	84	6	52	39	54	118	127	89
20 to 24 percent.....	32	16	6	14	33	8	36	50	10
25 to 29 percent.....	11	26	—	6	11	7	44	8	7
30 to 34 percent.....	11	8	7	12	5	7	66	44	11
35 percent or more.....	61	49	25	13	75	36	134	52	33
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.5	22.3	50.0+	19.4	29.3	21.3	30.1	21.3	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	234	198	84	79	198	91	297	277	218
Less than 20 percent.....	89	82	23	45	47	61	90	120	108
20 to 24 percent.....	26	21	6	6	29	13	33	35	53
25 to 29 percent.....	45	37	19	13	47	5	62	53	13
30 to 34 percent.....	33	7	18	12	28	12	55	47	25
35 percent or more.....	41	51	18	3	47	—	57	22	19
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.2	24.0	28.4	14.7	27.4	16.9	27.1	22.6	20.1
\$50,000 or more.....	227	416	353	399	392	223	323	191	151
Less than 20 percent.....	153	282	179	277	153	149	169	127	80
20 to 24 percent.....	31	61	56	47	72	28	56	36	56
25 to 29 percent.....	38	59	48	11	106	38	33	28	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	14	31	9	40	—	48	—	5
35 percent or more.....	5	—	39	55	21	—	17	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median.....	17.0	15.5	19.7	15.5	23.0	15.4	19.6	15.1	19.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	493	1 320	72	893	416	298	282	610	204
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	32	—	7	—	—	—	20	—
\$100 to \$199.....	11	126	—	36	2	—	—	64	—
\$200 to \$299.....	25	165	—	170	23	—	21	48	8
\$300 to \$399.....	46	85	8	175	39	—	22	110	18
\$400 to \$499.....	67	305	17	63	54	119	51	84	49
\$500 to \$599.....	239	312	—	97	63	36	106	112	32
\$600 to \$749.....	59	215	6	76	119	77	31	101	37
\$750 to \$999.....	23	80	19	74	62	45	22	30	23
\$1,000 or more.....	12	—	22	168	54	—	11	17	11
No cash rent.....	11	—	—	27	—	21	18	24	26
Median (dollars).....	558	479	816	486	641	541	527	467	522
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	23	311	6	248	60	30	21	155	38
Less than 20 percent.....	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	18	—	9	—	—	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	58	—	16	—	—	—	36	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	9	182	6	215	54	30	21	84	30
Not computed.....	8	10	—	8	6	—	—	9	8
Median.....	36.5	42.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	95	340	8	300	104	73	31	165	20
Less than 20 percent.....	—	25	—	20	1	—	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	—	20	7	—	—	14	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	43	—	36	9	—	12	16	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	55	—	20	12	7	—	18	5
35 percent or more.....	75	200	8	196	75	55	19	96	15
Not computed.....	6	—	—	8	—	11	—	14	—
Median.....	44.0	37.3	45.0	50.0+	42.9	46.2	36.7	38.5	38.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	199	341	31	235	103	89	114	192	106
Less than 20 percent.....	42	54	9	82	22	6	47	58	14
20 to 24 percent.....	52	146	8	51	25	15	39	55	19
25 to 29 percent.....	67	76	—	10	25	43	8	29	26
30 to 34 percent.....	38	49	—	—	11	9	7	—	21
35 percent or more.....	—	16	14	84	20	6	13	50	19
Not computed.....	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	7
Median.....	25.4	24.0	24.1	23.1	25.9	27.2	21.3	23.5	28.2
\$35,000 or more.....	176	328	27	110	149	106	116	98	40
Less than 20 percent.....	131	265	14	48	77	77	63	70	12
20 to 24 percent.....	40	55	13	36	12	9	31	12	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	—	15	48	20	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	6	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	4	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	3	—	—	18	10	11
Median.....	16.8	14.5	19.8	20.8	19.8	16.4	18.5	14.0	21.1

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA				Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)		Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Oover city	Tract 695
Occupied housing units -----	82 796	18 180	18 180	64 616	29 550	9 801	35 066	10 103	1 509
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 448	326	326	1 122	482	77	640	114	12
1985 to 1988 -----	10 735	2 579	2 579	8 156	3 595	638	4 561	1 011	13
1980 to 1984 -----	7 631	1 964	1 964	5 667	2 752	515	2 915	818	5
1970 to 1979 -----	15 503	3 737	3 737	11 766	4 783	1 248	6 983	1 594	288
1960 to 1969 -----	9 361	1 798	1 798	7 563	3 124	677	4 439	1 160	104
1950 to 1959 -----	9 025	1 227	1 227	7 798	4 244	1 756	3 554	1 361	787
1940 to 1949 -----	5 290	1 399	1 399	3 891	1 877	880	2 014	624	196
1939 or earlier -----	23 803	5 150	5 150	18 653	8 693	4 010	9 960	3 421	104
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	943	79	79	864	462	222	402	129	-
1 bedroom -----	9 926	1 482	1 482	8 444	3 696	1 646	4 748	1 867	15
2 bedrooms -----	26 941	5 091	5 091	21 850	9 828	3 499	12 022	3 558	457
3 bedrooms -----	30 333	7 814	7 814	22 519	10 207	3 364	12 312	3 210	880
4 bedrooms -----	11 480	2 918	2 918	8 562	4 206	859	4 356	1 118	141
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 173	796	796	2 377	1 151	211	1 226	221	16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	82 552	18 103	18 103	64 449	29 464	9 794	34 985	10 100	1 509
Source of water, public system or private company -----	61 700	10 990	10 990	50 710	24 665	9 732	26 045	9 573	1 504
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	49 191	7 143	7 143	42 048	20 692	9 238	21 356	8 821	1 364
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	285	101	101	184	94	41	90	22	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	230	90	90	140	60	22	80	12	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	55	11	11	44	34	19	10	10	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	10 687	32	32	10 655	7 152	3 665	3 503	1 641	979
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4 094	594	594	3 500	1 288	137	2 232	376	-
Electricity -----	11 857	2 925	2 925	8 932	4 406	1 654	4 526	1 806	96
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	50 093	12 304	12 304	37 789	15 615	4 140	22 174	5 880	410
All other fuels -----	5 940	2 298	2 298	3 642	1 042	168	2 600	381	24
No fuel used -----	125	27	27	98	67	37	31	19	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	4 800	719	719	4 081	1 859	873	2 222	763	12
1 -----	28 185	5 402	5 402	22 783	10 476	4 161	12 307	4 147	605
2 -----	35 793	8 365	8 365	27 428	12 665	3 642	14 763	3 778	707
3 or more -----	14 018	3 694	3 694	10 324	4 550	1 125	5 774	1 415	185
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	54 194	13 941	13 941	40 253	17 895	4 250	22 358	5 114	442
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 645	948	948	3 697	1 522	385	2 175	384	28
1985 to 1988 -----	15 668	3 923	3 923	11 745	5 180	1 025	6 565	1 322	95
1980 to 1984 -----	9 618	2 831	2 831	6 787	3 152	583	3 635	643	28
1970 to 1979 -----	11 536	3 188	3 188	8 348	3 801	783	4 547	966	84
1969 or earlier -----	12 727	3 051	3 051	9 676	4 240	1 474	5 436	1 799	207
Renter-occupied housing units -----	28 602	4 239	4 239	24 363	11 655	5 551	12 708	4 989	1 067
1989 to March 1990 -----	13 194	1 971	1 971	11 223	5 227	2 333	5 996	2 314	458
1985 to 1988 -----	10 333	1 513	1 513	8 820	4 382	2 225	4 438	1 833	509
1980 to 1984 -----	2 973	392	392	2 581	1 246	601	1 335	511	95
1970 to 1979 -----	1 455	257	257	1 198	581	267	617	222	5
1969 or earlier -----	647	106	106	541	219	125	322	109	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	2 337	354	354	1 983	657	273	1 326	312	22
Householder 65 years and over -----	16 088	3 628	3 628	12 460	5 915	2 004	6 545	1 984	165
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 078	3 181	3 181	8 897	4 218	1 282	4 679	1 296	154
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	121	54	54	67	37	13	30	19	-
No telephone in unit -----	245	20	20	225	122	49	103	24	-
No vehicle available -----	2 881	516	516	2 365	1 127	496	1 238	461	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	82 511	18 079	18 079	64 432	29 456	9 760	34 976	10 081	1 509
1.00 or less persons per room -----	81 635	17 891	17 891	63 744	29 181	9 645	34 563	10 012	1 487
1.01 or more persons per room -----	876	188	188	688	275	115	413	69	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	285	101	101	184	94	41	90	22	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	270	101	101	169	88	41	81	22	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15	-	-	15	6	-	9	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	47 872	44 201	44 201	49 144	54 955	49 918	44 493	45 600	45 311
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 681	30 419	30 419	28 379	31 194	29 500	25 798	27 151	27 654
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 978	996	996	4 982	1 837	696	3 145	947	37
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 039	624	624	1 415	670	112	745	116	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 939	372	372	3 567	1 167	584	2 400	831	32

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Moine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	Total	Dover city	Tract 695
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 942	10 076	10 076	27 866	12 980	3 299	14 886	3 935	408
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	25 652	6 736	6 736	18 916	8 772	1 992	10 144	2 513	226
Less than \$300	229	104	104	125	69	30	56	6	—
\$300 to \$399	643	241	241	402	169	53	233	69	4
\$400 to \$499	1 546	546	546	1 000	360	110	640	199	4
\$500 to \$599	1 848	575	575	1 273	496	141	777	172	16
\$600 to \$799	4 781	1 479	1 479	3 302	1 463	439	1 839	373	84
\$800 to \$999	4 842	1 443	1 443	3 399	1 367	342	2 032	409	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7 986	1 734	1 734	6 252	2 774	600	3 478	981	83
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2 569	424	424	2 145	1 355	197	790	221	15
\$2,000 or more	1 208	190	190	1 018	719	80	299	83	—
Median (dollars)	961	861	861	998	1 072	930	957	1 010	867
Not mortgaged	12 290	3 340	3 340	8 950	4 208	1 307	4 742	1 422	182
Less than \$100	53	31	31	22	16	7	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 042	520	520	522	175	82	347	82	31
\$200 to \$299	4 230	1 610	1 610	2 620	1 034	373	1 586	424	56
\$300 to \$399	4 069	718	718	3 351	1 629	531	1 722	570	90
\$400 to \$499	1 729	239	239	1 490	769	187	721	239	5
\$500 or more	1 167	222	222	945	585	127	360	107	—
Median (dollars)	318	270	270	335	351	330	321	332	304
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	5 518	1 683	1 683	3 835	1 693	513	2 142	623	62
Less than 20 percent	915	457	457	458	174	90	284	84	15
20 to 24 percent	626	199	199	427	198	104	229	81	23
25 to 29 percent	602	174	174	428	148	50	280	92	7
30 to 34 percent	472	66	66	406	187	69	219	81	—
35 percent or more	2 768	750	750	2 018	937	186	1 081	275	17
Not computed	135	37	37	98	49	14	49	10	—
Median	35.9	29.8	29.8	37.2	40.0	30.4	35.7	33.1	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 136	2 187	2 187	5 949	2 360	731	3 589	850	143
Less than 20 percent	3 674	1 087	1 087	2 587	1 018	345	1 569	359	83
20 to 24 percent	1 000	212	212	788	331	83	457	122	17
25 to 29 percent	690	244	244	446	168	68	278	72	20
30 to 34 percent	669	148	148	521	180	54	341	81	9
35 percent or more	2 096	496	496	1 600	656	174	944	216	14
Not computed	7	—	—	7	7	7	—	—	—
Median	22.0	20.2	20.2	22.4	22.4	21.0	22.5	22.7	18.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 099	2 654	2 654	6 445	2 665	627	3 789	898	51
Less than 20 percent	3 943	1 152	1 152	2 791	1 243	331	1 548	403	24
20 to 24 percent	1 422	525	525	897	353	66	544	50	24
25 to 29 percent	1 405	431	431	974	326	81	648	142	3
30 to 34 percent	1 098	272	272	826	352	77	474	135	—
35 percent or more	1 231	274	274	957	391	72	566	168	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.1	21.7	21.7	22.4	21.3	19.2	23.1	24.6	20.3
\$50,000 or more	15 189	3 552	3 552	11 637	6 262	1 428	5 375	1 564	152
Less than 20 percent	9 277	2 442	2 442	6 835	3 603	936	3 232	941	81
20 to 24 percent	2 646	509	509	2 137	1 155	192	982	300	48
25 to 29 percent	1 718	356	356	1 362	663	129	699	205	13
30 to 34 percent	748	104	104	644	436	89	208	50	3
35 percent or more	792	141	141	651	405	82	246	68	7
Not computed	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Median	17.3	16.1	16.1	17.8	17.9	14.7	17.7	17.7	19.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	28 170	4 138	4 138	24 032	11 495	5 536	12 537	4 976	1 052
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	196	4	4	192	85	48	107	29	—
\$100 to \$199	1 395	137	137	1 258	504	320	754	303	—
\$200 to \$299	1 390	153	153	1 237	323	188	914	267	—
\$300 to \$399	2 316	345	345	1 971	782	440	1 189	423	15
\$400 to \$499	4 863	673	673	4 190	1 637	752	2 553	1 122	75
\$500 to \$599	5 733	790	790	4 943	2 057	991	2 886	1 162	57
\$600 to \$749	5 707	833	833	4 874	2 491	1 039	2 383	1 042	63
\$750 to \$999	3 154	560	560	2 594	1 604	618	990	410	29
\$1,000 or more	1 537	248	248	1 289	792	254	497	154	6
No cash rent	1 879	395	395	1 484	1 220	886	264	64	807
Median (dollars)	549	570	570	546	587	554	520	522	551
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	4 425	425	425	4 000	1 600	773	2 400	857	16
Less than 20 percent	109	—	—	109	57	28	52	17	—
20 to 24 percent	190	13	13	177	85	32	92	31	—
25 to 29 percent	571	27	27	544	252	163	292	71	—
30 to 34 percent	332	19	19	313	93	50	220	103	—
35 percent or more	2 904	279	279	2 625	1 010	446	1 615	600	16
Not computed	319	87	87	232	103	54	129	35	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 391	980	980	5 411	2 310	1 170	3 101	1 120	262
Less than 20 percent	257	55	55	202	57	45	145	68	—
20 to 24 percent	342	70	70	272	76	56	196	104	6
25 to 29 percent	650	65	65	585	213	128	372	104	8
30 to 34 percent	1 041	159	159	882	378	186	504	241	5
35 percent or more	3 592	516	516	3 076	1 268	496	1 808	582	9
Not computed	509	115	115	394	318	259	76	21	234
Median	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	40.4	36.9	38.1	36.1	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 746	1 330	1 330	7 416	3 580	1 896	3 836	1 679	564
Less than 20 percent	1 716	321	321	1 395	536	267	859	384	26
20 to 24 percent	2 115	280	280	1 835	713	315	1 122	412	59
25 to 29 percent	1 876	240	240	1 636	708	368	928	497	23
30 to 34 percent	1 030	135	135	895	490	293	405	170	33
35 percent or more	1 253	194	194	1 059	583	213	476	207	—
Not computed	756	160	160	596	550	440	46	9	423
Median	25.4	24.7	24.7	25.6	26.9	27.0	24.6	25.4	23.8
\$35,000 or more	8 608	1 403	1 403	7 205	4 005	1 697	3 200	1 320	210
Less than 20 percent	5 538	870	870	4 668	2 463	1 041	2 205	938	47
20 to 24 percent	1 714	313	313	1 401	776	277	625	246	7
25 to 29 percent	629	122	122	507	317	150	190	74	3
30 to 34 percent	175	24	24	151	98	54	53	20	3
35 percent or more	427	54	54	373	297	162	76	14	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	18.3	18.3	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.0	17.2	17.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
		New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city		Tract 695	
Occupied housing units	675	623	427	325	196	115	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	8	8	—	—	8	—	
1985 to 1988	80	80	44	16	36	—	
1980 to 1984	20	20	14	—	6	—	
1970 to 1979	158	140	89	73	51	37	
1960 to 1969	53	53	40	31	13	9	
1950 to 1959	119	119	99	87	20	52	
1940 to 1949	44	44	31	31	13	9	
1939 or earlier	193	159	110	87	49	8	
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	12	6	—	—	6	—	
1 bedroom	87	87	55	55	32	10	
2 bedrooms	303	294	200	145	94	31	
3 bedrooms	226	204	140	101	64	60	
4 bedrooms	38	32	32	24	—	14	
5 or more bedrooms	9	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	675	623	427	325	196	115	
Source of water, public system or private company	620	595	409	325	186	115	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	596	581	401	325	180	115	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	264	264	199	174	65	84	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	11	3	—	8	—	
Electricity	192	168	125	101	43	23	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	177	167	100	50	67	8	
All other fuels	31	13	—	—	13	—	
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	99	93	78	62	15	—	
1	292	283	148	129	135	43	
2	229	201	172	117	29	64	
3 or more	55	46	29	17	17	8	
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	156	119	71	36	48	3	
1989 to March 1990	15	15	15	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988	25	25	15	6	10	—	
1980 to 1984	40	40	11	—	29	—	
1970 to 1979	64	27	18	18	9	—	
1969 or earlier	12	12	12	—	—	3	
Renter-occupied housing units	519	504	356	289	148	112	
1989 to March 1990	276	270	186	137	84	56	
1985 to 1988	171	162	116	98	46	41	
1980 to 1984	39	39	21	21	18	15	
1970 to 1979	24	24	24	24	—	—	
1969 or earlier	9	9	9	9	—	—	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	62	62	37	21	25	—	
Householder 65 years and over	42	42	42	40	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	27	27	27	25	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available	19	19	19	19	—	—	
Complete plumbing facilities	675	623	427	325	196	115	
1.00 or less persons per room	594	542	385	290	157	105	
1.01 or more persons per room	81	81	42	35	39	10	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	58 234	61 940	73 803	36 522	44 394	48 074	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 247	26 728	28 427	28 892	22 642	30 691	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	69	63	21	14	42	—	
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units	69	63	21	14	42	—	

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH		Portsmouth city, Rockingham County, NH
		New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city			Tract 695
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	101	86	58	26	28		3
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage -----	84	69	41	11	28		3
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$600 to \$799 -----	17	17	11	11	6		3
\$800 to \$999 -----	10	10	10	—	—		—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	54	39	17	—	22		—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$2,000 or more -----	3	3	3	—	—		—
Median (dollars) -----	1 096	1 078	997	625	1 111		625
Not mortgaged -----	17	17	17	15	—		—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$200 to \$299 -----	2	2	2	—	—		—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$400 to \$499 -----	15	15	15	15	—		—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median (dollars) -----	353	353	353	358	—		—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	6	6	6	—		—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	6	6	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	—		—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	19	10	10	—	—		—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more -----	19	10	10	—	—		—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median -----	45.0	45.0	45.0	—	—		—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	30	24	13	11	11		3
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5	5	3	—		3
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	8	8	—		—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more -----	11	11	—	—	11		—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median -----	31.7	24.4	20.9	21.6	37.5		17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	46	46	29	9	17		—
Less than 20 percent -----	29	29	20	9	9		—
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	—	—	8		—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	6	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more -----	3	3	3	—	—		—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median -----	16.3	16.3	10.0	10.0	19.2		—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	517	502	354	287	148		112
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	—	7	7	—		—
\$200 to \$299 -----	25	25	4	4	21		—
\$300 to \$399 -----	52	52	46	46	6		—
\$400 to \$499 -----	61	61	38	26	23		5
\$500 to \$599 -----	94	85	53	44	32		5
\$600 to \$749 -----	143	137	75	60	62		9
\$750 to \$999 -----	38	38	34	7	4		—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
No cash rent -----	—	97	97	93	—		93
Median (dollars) -----	572	567	549	528	583		545
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000 -----	52	46	21	14	25		—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7	7	7	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more -----	45	39	14	7	25		—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Median -----	45.6	43.8	47.0	35.0	42.3		—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	130	121	82	60	39		14
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	30	30	22	10	8		—
35 percent or more -----	82	73	42	36	31		—
Not computed -----	18	18	18	14	—		14
Median -----	41.1	39.7	38.3	39.3	45.8		—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	240	240	163	139	77		69
Less than 20 percent -----	37	37	22	22	15		—
20 to 24 percent -----	34	34	22	13	12		—
25 to 29 percent -----	76	76	26	18	50		4
30 to 34 percent -----	21	21	21	21	—		—
35 percent or more -----	7	7	7	—	—		—
Not computed -----	65	65	65	65	—		65
Median -----	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.6	26.1		27.5
\$35,000 or more -----	95	95	88	74	7		29
Less than 20 percent -----	53	53	46	46	—		10
20 to 24 percent -----	28	28	28	14	—		5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—		—
Not computed -----	14	14	14	14	—		14
Median -----	18.0	18.0	18.1	16.7	17.5		18.8

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
Occupied housing units	174
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	23
1985 to 1988	15
1980 to 1984	3
1970 to 1979	23
1960 to 1969	36
1950 to 1959	7
1940 to 1949	—
1939 or earlier	67
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	—
1 bedroom	25
2 bedrooms	63
3 bedrooms	68
4 bedrooms	7
5 or more bedrooms	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	174
Source of water, public system or private company	134
Sewage disposal, public sewer	118
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	50
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10
Electricity	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	81
All other fuels	13
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	28
1	41
2	100
3 or more	5
Vehicles per household	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	86
1989 to March 1990	10
1985 to 1988	43
1980 to 1984	4
1970 to 1979	18
1969 or earlier	11
Renter-occupied housing units	88
1989 to March 1990	37
1985 to 1988	45
1980 to 1984	6
1970 to 1979	—
1969 or earlier	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	13
Householder 65 years and over	5
Owner-occupied housing units	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	5
Complete plumbing facilities	174
1.00 or less persons per room	167
1.01 or more persons per room	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 927
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 341
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	19
Owner-occupied housing units	8
Renter-occupied housing units	11

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	39
Less than \$300	-
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	-
\$500 to \$599	8
\$600 to \$799	-
\$800 to \$999	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2
\$2,000 or more	-
Median (dollars)	1 012
Not mortgaged	3
Less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199	-
\$200 to \$299	3
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	-
\$500 or more	-
Median (dollars)	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	21
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	21
Not computed	-
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17
Less than 20 percent	3
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	4
35 percent or more	10
Not computed	-
Median	41.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	-
\$50,000 or more	4
Less than 20 percent	2
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	2
Not computed	-
Median	27.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	84
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	-
\$100 to \$199	-
\$200 to \$299	-
\$300 to \$399	-
\$400 to \$499	19
\$500 to \$599	29
\$600 to \$749	33
\$750 to \$999	3
\$1,000 or more	-
No cash rent	-
Median (dollars)	548
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	6
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	6
Not computed	-
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	23
Less than 20 percent	-
20 to 24 percent	-
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	23
Not computed	-
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28
Less than 20 percent	10
20 to 24 percent	5
25 to 29 percent	13
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	24.0
\$35,000 or more	27
Less than 20 percent	22
20 to 24 percent	5
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	11.9

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
Occupied housing units	513	458	186	97	272
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	26	26	—	—	26
1985 to 1988	69	60	28	21	32
1980 to 1984	79	71	48	16	23
1970 to 1979	131	118	35	28	83
1960 to 1969	46	46	26	16	20
1950 to 1959	37	37	16	6	21
1940 to 1949	24	24	17	8	7
1939 or earlier	101	76	16	2	60
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	23	23	—	—	23
1 bedroom	117	96	49	35	47
2 bedrooms	193	172	87	27	85
3 bedrooms	105	92	23	21	69
4 bedrooms	67	67	19	6	48
5 or more bedrooms	8	8	8	8	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	513	458	186	97	272
Source of water, public system or private company	470	430	179	97	251
Sewage disposal, public sewer	405	365	162	91	203
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	107	107	44	44	63
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	46	36	17	10	19
Electricity	152	121	86	24	35
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	172	158	39	19	119
All other fuels	31	31	—	—	31
No fuel used	5	5	—	—	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	51	51	18	18	33
1	152	143	38	21	105
2	228	182	99	41	83
3 or more	82	82	31	17	51
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	226	197	49	19	148
1989 to March 1990	60	60	26	19	34
1985 to 1988	76	76	14	—	62
1980 to 1984	27	19	—	—	19
1970 to 1979	63	42	9	—	33
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	287	261	137	78	124
1989 to March 1990	169	156	56	30	100
1985 to 1988	107	94	79	48	15
1980 to 1984	9	9	—	—	9
1970 to 1979	2	2	2	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	16	7	—	—	7
Householder 65 years and over	16	16	16	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	9	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	513	458	186	97	272
1.00 or less persons per room	386	342	122	69	220
1.01 or more persons per room	127	116	64	28	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 315	49 031	44 214	47 356	50 626
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 571	31 653	36 851	34 939	25 909
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	39	39	18	—	21
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	39	39	18	—	21

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH
			Total	Portsmouth city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	158	139	33	10	106
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	142	123	24	10	99
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	10	10	-	-	10
\$500 to \$599	15	15	-	-	15
\$600 to \$799	35	24	-	-	24
\$800 to \$999	15	7	-	-	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	44	44	14	-	30
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	14	10	10	4
\$2,000 or more	9	9	-	-	9
Median (dollars)	971	1 106	1 464	1 750	954
Not mortgaged	16	16	9	-	7
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	9	9	9	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	7	7	-	-	7
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	194	194	175	-	425
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	18	18	-	-	18
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	10	10	-	-	10
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	8	8	-	-	8
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	24.5	24.5	-	-	24.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	84	65	23	-	42
Less than 20 percent	-	25	9	-	16
20 to 24 percent	17	9	-	-	9
25 to 29 percent	6	6	-	-	6
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	25	25	14	-	11
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	21.8	24.2	35.9	-	22.8
\$50,000 or more	56	56	10	10	46
Less than 20 percent	35	35	-	-	35
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	12	12	10	10	2
35 percent or more	9	9	-	-	9
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.7	17.7	32.5	32.5	16.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	287	261	137	78	124
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	15	15	-	-	15
\$300 to \$399	34	34	-	-	34
\$400 to \$499	67	56	34	16	22
\$500 to \$599	62	62	38	14	24
\$600 to \$749	50	41	22	20	19
\$750 to \$999	26	26	16	9	10
\$1,000 or more	12	8	8	-	-
No cash rent	21	19	19	19	-
Median (dollars)	530	529	545	548	467
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	25	25	4	-	21
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	25	25	4	-	21
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	24	24	7	7	17
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	11	11	-	-	11
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	6	6	-	-	6
Not computed	7	7	7	7	-
Median	23.9	23.9	-	-	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	133	111	57	27	54
Less than 20 percent	31	31	14	-	17
20 to 24 percent	38	27	20	6	7
25 to 29 percent	45	45	15	15	30
30 to 34 percent	2	2	2	-	-
35 percent or more	9	-	-	-	-
Not computed	8	6	6	6	-
Median	24.1	24.0	22.9	26.5	25.5
\$35,000 or more	105	101	69	44	32
Less than 20 percent	71	71	39	22	32
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16	16	-
25 to 29 percent	12	8	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	6	6	6	6	-
Median	17.9	17.7	18.0	18.8	17.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Rockingham County (pt.), NH			Total	Portsmouth city	Strafford County (pt.), NH
		Moine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)			
Occupied housing units	563	115	115	448	271	147	177
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	10	—	—	10	—	—	10
1985 to 1988	66	40	40	26	13	—	13
1980 to 1984	27	—	—	27	14	—	13
1970 to 1979	129	15	15	114	86	51	28
1960 to 1969	41	15	15	26	14	—	12
1950 to 1959	63	13	13	50	39	24	11
1940 to 1949	40	7	7	33	7	7	26
1939 or earlier	187	25	25	162	98	65	64
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	21	—	—	21	14	14	7
1 bedroom	39	—	—	39	29	29	10
2 bedrooms	130	22	22	108	52	27	56
3 bedrooms	240	70	70	170	117	59	53
4 bedrooms	116	16	16	100	59	18	41
5 or more bedrooms	17	7	7	10	—	—	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	563	115	115	448	271	147	177
Source of water, public system or private company	470	79	79	391	251	147	140
Sewage disposal, public sewer	400	48	48	352	230	141	122
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	107	—	—	107	107	79	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	25	—	—	25	8	8	—
Electricity	72	21	21	51	34	20	17
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	337	88	88	249	122	40	127
All other fuels	22	6	6	16	—	—	16
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	13	—	—	13	13	13	—
1	205	39	39	166	95	64	71
2	241	54	54	187	134	56	53
3 or more	104	22	22	82	29	14	53
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	286	73	73	213	85	25	128
1989 to March 1990	60	9	9	51	13	—	38
1985 to 1988	81	30	30	51	31	7	20
1980 to 1984	33	6	6	27	20	5	7
1970 to 1979	78	14	14	64	—	—	56
1969 or earlier	34	14	14	20	13	13	7
Renter-occupied housing units	277	42	42	235	186	122	49
1989 to March 1990	156	28	28	128	104	61	24
1985 to 1988	110	14	14	96	71	56	25
1980 to 1984	5	—	—	5	5	5	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	7	—	—	7
Householder 65 years and over	19	—	—	19	19	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units	13	—	—	13	13	13	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	6	—	—	6	6	6	—
Complete plumbing facilities	563	115	115	448	271	147	177
1.00 or less persons per room	521	113	113	408	257	133	151
1.01 or more persons per room	42	2	2	40	14	14	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 956	51 038	51 038	41 528	38 764	36 949	43 364
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 992	30 609	30 609	32 239	33 604	34 971	27 058
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	54	7	7	47	27	6	20
Owner-occupied housing units	28	7	7	21	21	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	26	—	—	26	6	6	20

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Doover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA				Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strofford County (pt.), NH
	Portsmouth-Doover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total	Portsmouth city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	228	66	66	162	74	25	88
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	202	59	59	143	55	19	88
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	7	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599	16	—	—	16	—	—	16
\$600 to \$799	28	7	7	21	7	7	14
\$800 to \$999	33	15	15	18	7	7	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499	79	22	22	57	23	—	34
\$1,500 to \$1,999	24	—	—	24	18	5	6
\$2,000 or more	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 072	1 085	1 085	1 064	1 211	968	950
Not mortgaged	26	7	7	19	19	6	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	26	7	7	19	19	6	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	350	375	375	337	337	375	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	28	7	7	21	21	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	28	7	7	21	21	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	46	—	—	46	13	13	33
Less than 20 percent	13	—	—	13	6	6	7
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	7	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	6	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	—	—	20	7	7	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.5	—	—	27.5	50.0+	50.0+	27.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	70	30	30	40	14	7	26
Less than 20 percent	23	7	7	7	7	7	9
20 to 24 percent	13	8	8	15	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	4	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	14	6	6	8	—	—	8
35 percent or more	16	9	9	7	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.6	27.5	27.5	24.0	30.0	17.5	24.0
\$50,000 or more	84	29	29	55	26	5	29
Less than 20 percent	15	7	7	8	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	37	7	7	30	15	—	15
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	12	6	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	15	15	5	5	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.6	35.2	35.2	23.2	24.3	37.5	22.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	274	42	42	232	183	122	49
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	—	6	6	6	—
\$200 to \$299	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	45	17	17	28	21	21	7
\$500 to \$599	54	9	9	45	35	29	10
\$600 to \$749	51	8	8	43	18	10	25
\$750 to \$999	21	6	6	15	15	—	—
\$1,000 or more	10	2	2	8	8	8	—
No cash rent	80	—	—	80	80	48	—
Median (dollars)	584	572	572	587	581	557	608
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	16	—	—	16	6	6	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	6	6	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	10	—	—	10	—	—	10
Median	32.5	—	—	32.5	32.5	32.5	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50	—	—	50	40	32	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	7	7	7	—
35 percent or more	25	—	—	25	15	9	10
Not computed	18	—	—	18	18	16	—
Median	50.0	—	—	50.0	44.4	41.1	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	121	33	33	88	74	27	14
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	7	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	32	17	17	15	8	—	7
25 to 29 percent	15	8	8	7	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	23	8	8	15	15	—	—
Not computed	44	—	—	44	44	20	—
Median	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	32.5	27.5	20.0
\$35,000 or more	87	9	9	78	63	57	15
Less than 20 percent	51	9	9	42	27	27	15
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	10	10	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	8	8	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	18	—	—	18	18	12	—
Median	14.6	12.5	12.5	15.7	18.4	18.4	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Strafford County (pt.), NH
					Total	Portsmouth city	
Occupied housing units -----	82 390	18 081	18 081	64 309	29 354	9 707	34 955
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 438	326	326	1 112	482	77	630
1985 to 1988 -----	10 685	2 548	2 548	8 137	3 582	638	4 555
1980 to 1984 -----	7 631	1 964	1 964	5 667	2 752	515	2 915
1970 to 1979 -----	15 423	3 722	3 722	11 701	4 733	1 225	6 968
1960 to 1969 -----	9 320	1 783	1 783	7 537	3 110	677	4 427
1950 to 1959 -----	8 970	1 214	1 214	7 756	4 209	1 736	3 547
1940 to 1949 -----	5 262	1 392	1 392	3 870	1 870	873	2 000
1939 or earlier -----	23 661	5 132	5 132	18 529	8 616	3 966	9 913
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	943	79	79	864	462	222	402
1 bedroom -----	9 904	1 482	1 482	8 422	3 674	1 624	4 748
2 bedrooms -----	26 833	5 069	5 069	21 764	9 719	3 483	11 969
3 bedrooms -----	30 148	7 744	7 744	22 404	10 119	3 320	12 285
4 bedrooms -----	11 399	2 911	2 911	8 488	4 153	847	4 335
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 163	796	796	2 367	1 151	211	1 216
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	82 146	18 004	18 004	64 142	29 268	9 700	34 874
Source of water, public system or private company -----	61 365	10 927	10 927	50 438	24 483	9 638	25 955
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	48 920	7 111	7 111	41 809	20 525	9 144	21 284
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	285	101	101	184	94	41	90
Owner-occupied housing units -----	230	90	90	140	60	22	80
Renter-occupied housing units -----	55	11	11	44	34	19	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	10 628	32	32	10 596	7 093	3 634	3 503
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4 069	594	594	3 475	1 260	129	2 215
Electricity -----	11 815	2 904	2 904	8 911	4 385	1 639	4 526
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	49 826	12 232	12 232	37 594	15 507	4 100	22 087
All other fuels -----	5 927	2 292	2 292	3 635	1 042	168	2 593
No fuel used -----	125	27	27	98	67	37	31
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	4 787	719	719	4 068	1 846	860	2 222
1 -----	28 052	5 379	5 379	22 673	10 405	4 113	12 268
2 -----	35 597	8 311	8 311	27 286	12 568	3 617	14 718
3 or more -----	13 954	3 672	3 672	10 282	4 535	1 117	5 747
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53 975	13 875	13 875	40 100	17 824	4 225	22 276
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 606	939	939	3 667	1 509	385	2 158
1985 to 1988 -----	15 593	3 893	3 893	11 700	5 155	1 018	6 545
1980 to 1984 -----	9 593	2 825	2 825	6 768	3 140	578	3 628
1970 to 1979 -----	11 490	3 181	3 181	8 309	3 793	783	4 516
1969 or earlier -----	12 693	3 037	3 037	9 656	4 227	1 461	5 429
Renter-occupied housing units -----	28 415	4 206	4 206	24 209	11 530	5 482	12 679
1989 to March 1990 -----	13 096	1 952	1 952	11 144	5 155	2 296	5 989
1985 to 1988 -----	10 255	1 499	1 499	8 756	4 340	2 198	4 416
1980 to 1984 -----	2 968	392	392	2 576	1 241	596	1 335
1970 to 1979 -----	1 455	257	257	1 198	581	267	617
1969 or earlier -----	641	106	106	535	213	125	322
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	2 330	354	354	1 976	657	273	1 319
Householder 65 years and over -----	16 069	3 628	3 628	12 441	5 896	1 985	6 545
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 065	3 181	3 181	8 884	4 205	1 269	4 679
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	121	54	54	67	37	13	30
No telephone in unit -----	245	20	20	225	122	49	103
No vehicle available -----	2 875	516	516	2 359	1 121	490	1 238
Complete plumbing facilities -----	82 105	17 980	17 980	64 125	29 260	9 666	34 865
1.00 or less persons per room -----	81 231	17 794	17 794	63 437	28 985	9 551	34 452
1.01 or more persons per room -----	874	186	186	688	275	115	413
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	285	101	101	184	94	41	90
1.00 or less persons per room -----	270	101	101	169	88	41	81
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15	-	-	15	6	-	9
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	47 883	44 148	44 148	49 175	55 047	49 995	44 476
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 648	30 440	30 440	28 337	31 162	29 412	25 767
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 937	989	989	4 948	1 810	690	3 138
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 011	617	617	1 394	649	112	745
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 926	372	372	3 554	1 161	578	2 393

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	Rockingham County (pt.), NH				Strafford County (pt.), NH	
		Maine (pt.)	York County (pt.), ME	New Hampshire (pt.)	Total		Portsmouth city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 769	10 017	10 017	27 752	12 920	3 274	14 832
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	25 505	6 684	6 684	18 821	8 731	1 973	10 090
Less than \$300	229	104	104	125	69	30	56
\$300 to \$399	643	241	241	402	169	53	233
\$400 to \$499	1 539	546	546	993	360	110	633
\$500 to \$599	1 841	575	575	1 266	496	141	770
\$600 to \$799	4 753	1 472	1 472	3 281	1 456	432	1 825
\$800 to \$999	4 820	1 435	1 435	3 385	1 360	335	2 025
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7 936	1 712	1 712	6 224	2 759	600	3 465
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2 551	424	424	2 127	1 343	192	784
\$2,000 or more	1 193	175	175	1 018	719	80	299
Median (dollars)	960	859	859	998	1 071	929	958
Not mortgaged	12 264	3 333	3 333	8 931	4 189	1 301	4 742
Less than \$100	53	31	31	22	16	7	6
\$100 to \$199	1 042	520	520	522	175	82	347
\$200 to \$299	4 230	1 610	1 610	2 620	1 034	373	1 586
\$300 to \$399	4 043	711	711	3 332	1 610	525	1 722
\$400 to \$499	1 729	239	239	1 490	769	187	721
\$500 or more	1 167	222	222	945	585	127	360
Median (dollars)	318	270	270	335	351	329	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	5 497	1 683	1 683	3 814	1 672	513	2 142
Less than 20 percent	915	457	457	458	174	90	284
20 to 24 percent	626	199	199	427	198	104	229
25 to 29 percent	602	174	174	428	148	50	280
30 to 34 percent	472	66	66	406	187	69	219
35 percent or more	2 747	750	750	1 997	916	186	1 081
Not computed	135	37	37	98	49	14	49
Median	35.7	29.8	29.8	37.0	39.6	30.4	35.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 103	2 187	2 187	5 916	2 347	718	3 569
Less than 20 percent	3 661	1 087	1 087	2 574	1 012	339	1 562
20 to 24 percent	993	212	212	781	331	83	450
25 to 29 percent	684	244	244	440	168	68	272
30 to 34 percent	669	148	148	521	180	54	341
35 percent or more	2 089	496	496	1 593	649	167	944
Not computed	7	-	-	7	7	7	-
Median	21.9	20.2	20.2	22.4	22.4	21.0	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 050	2 624	2 624	6 426	2 651	620	3 775
Less than 20 percent	3 929	1 145	1 145	2 784	1 236	324	1 548
20 to 24 percent	1 409	517	517	892	353	66	539
25 to 29 percent	1 405	431	431	974	326	81	648
30 to 34 percent	1 092	266	266	826	352	77	474
35 percent or more	1 215	265	265	950	384	72	566
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	22.1	21.6	21.6	22.4	21.3	19.3	23.1
\$50,000 or more	15 119	3 523	3 523	11 596	6 250	1 423	5 346
Less than 20 percent	9 262	2 435	2 435	6 827	3 603	936	3 224
20 to 24 percent	2 617	502	502	2 115	1 148	192	967
25 to 29 percent	1 712	356	356	1 356	663	129	693
30 to 34 percent	748	104	104	644	436	89	208
35 percent or more	772	126	126	646	400	77	246
Not computed	8	-	-	8	-	-	8
Median	17.3	16.0	16.0	17.8	17.8	14.7	17.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	27 986	4 105	4 105	23 881	11 373	5 467	12 508
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	196	4	4	192	85	48	107
\$100 to \$199	1 389	137	137	1 252	498	314	754
\$200 to \$299	1 390	153	153	1 237	323	188	914
\$300 to \$399	2 316	345	345	1 971	782	440	1 189
\$400 to \$499	4 839	665	665	4 174	1 628	743	2 546
\$500 to \$599	5 703	781	781	4 922	2 036	976	2 886
\$600 to \$749	5 667	825	825	4 842	2 481	1 029	2 361
\$750 to \$999	3 133	554	554	2 579	1 589	618	990
\$1,000 or more	1 527	246	246	1 281	784	246	497
No cash rent	1 826	395	395	1 431	1 167	865	264
Median (dollars)	549	570	570	545	587	553	520
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	4 419	425	425	3 994	1 594	767	2 400
Less than 20 percent	109	-	-	109	57	28	52
20 to 24 percent	190	13	13	177	85	32	92
25 to 29 percent	571	27	27	544	252	163	292
30 to 34 percent	326	19	19	307	87	44	220
35 percent or more	2 904	279	279	2 625	1 010	446	1 615
Not computed	319	87	87	232	103	54	129
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.9	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 356	980	980	5 376	2 282	1 150	3 094
Less than 20 percent	257	55	55	202	57	45	145
20 to 24 percent	342	70	70	272	76	56	196
25 to 29 percent	650	65	65	585	213	128	372
30 to 34 percent	1 041	159	159	882	378	186	504
35 percent or more	3 570	516	516	3 054	1 253	487	1 801
Not computed	496	115	115	381	305	248	76
Median	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	40.2	36.7	38.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 650	1 297	1 297	7 353	3 524	1 879	3 829
Less than 20 percent	1 716	321	321	1 395	536	267	859
20 to 24 percent	2 091	263	263	1 828	713	315	1 115
25 to 29 percent	1 861	232	232	1 629	701	361	928
30 to 34 percent	1 030	135	135	895	490	293	405
35 percent or more	1 230	186	186	1 044	568	213	476
Not computed	722	160	160	562	516	430	46
Median	25.4	24.7	24.7	25.5	26.8	27.0	24.6
\$35,000 or more	8 561	1 403	1 403	7 158	3 973	1 671	3 185
Less than 20 percent	5 515	870	870	4 645	2 455	1 033	2 190
20 to 24 percent	1 704	313	313	1 391	766	267	625
25 to 29 percent	629	122	122	507	317	150	190
30 to 34 percent	167	24	24	143	90	46	53
35 percent or more	125	20	20	105	54	13	51
Not computed	421	54	54	367	291	162	76
Median	17.5	18.3	18.3	17.3	17.6	17.2	17.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA -----	223 578	14.0	100 891	14.2	REMAINDER OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH				
Maine (pt.) -----	48 936	12.8	25 074	14.5	Tract 610 -----	12 469	12.1	5 340	11.9
York County (pt.), ME -----	48 936	12.8	25 074	14.5	Tract 650 (pt.) -----	12 278	11.5	8 599	12.1
New Hampshire (pt.) -----	174 642	14.3	75 817	14.1	Tract 660 -----	3 637	16.4	1 495	16.5
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (PT.), NH					Tract 670 -----	4 967	16.4	1 923	16.1
Total -----	76 531	14.5	36 579	14.2	Tract 675 -----	8 045	16.1	3 609	15.2
Portsmouth city -----	25 925	14.9	11 369	14.3	Tract 685 -----	3 678	20.4	1 402	21.4
STRAFFORD COUNTY (PT.), NH					Tract 685.99 -----	80	1.2	399	47.4
Total -----	98 111	14.1	39 238	14.0	Tract 700 -----	733	46.9	—	—
Dover city -----	25 042	13.2	11 307	13.1	Tract 700.99 -----	107	20.6	—	—
Rochester city -----	26 630	14.0	11 076	14.0	Tract 710 -----	4 612	11.8	2 443	12.0
Somersworth city -----	11 249	13.8	4 719	13.5	DOVER CITY, STRAFFORD COUNTY, NH				
YORK COUNTY, ME					Tract 811 -----	4 941	11.8	2 415	12.0
Tract 320 -----	5 984	11.2	2 219	11.4	Tract 812 -----	3 613	15.9	1 577	16.0
Tract 321.98 -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 813 -----	4 694	11.9	2 302	11.9
Tract 330 -----	3 804	14.6	1 455	15.2	Tract 814 -----	1 728	17.2	822	15.6
Tract 340 -----	8 759	14.8	6 690	19.4	Tract 815 -----	5 279	10.8	2 492	11.5
Tract 350 -----	5 877	12.4	2 262	12.2	Tract 816 -----	4 787	15.2	1 699	14.8
Tract 360 -----	9 811	11.5	6 502	12.3	ROCHESTER CITY, STRAFFORD COUNTY, NH				
Tract 370 -----	5 329	15.3	2 038	16.1	Tract 841 -----	3 976	16.1	1 691	15.6
Tract 380 -----	9 020	11.3	3 908	11.7	Tract 842 -----	6 884	11.9	2 718	11.7
Tract 380.99 -----	352	17.6	—	—	Tract 843 -----	6 465	12.2	2 827	12.5
PORTSMOUTH CITY, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH					Tract 844 -----	4 198	15.9	1 765	16.0
Tract 691 -----	3 885	11.7	2 200	11.8	Tract 845 -----	3 192	15.9	1 266	16.0
Tract 691.99 -----	70	14.3	—	—	Tract 846 -----	1 915	16.2	809	16.4
Tract 692 -----	2 652	15.8	1 368	15.4	SOMERSWORTH CITY, STRAFFORD COUNTY, NH				
Tract 693 -----	2 196	16.5	1 009	16.4	Tract 830.02 -----	4 558	15.9	1 933	15.4
Tract 694 -----	2 353	16.7	1 385	15.9	Tract 830.98 -----	6 691	12.4	2 786	12.1
Tract 695 -----	6 336	17.5	1 694	17.5	REMAINDER OF STRAFFORD COUNTY, NH				
Tract 696 -----	5 988	11.9	2 705	11.6	Tract 801 -----	2 146	15.8	759	16.1
Tract 697 -----	2 445	16.0	1 008	15.8	Tract 802 -----	9 672	14.5	1 749	13.7
					Tract 805 -----	5 133	23.8	1 921	24.3
					Tract 820 -----	2 645	14.6	1 040	15.3
					Tract 850 -----	6 164	10.8	2 640	11.2
					Tract 870 -----	5 739	11.7	2 260	11.5
					Tract 880 -----	3 691	15.3	1 767	15.3

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its stand-ard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and con-cepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are cor-porate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New Hampshire-Maine

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

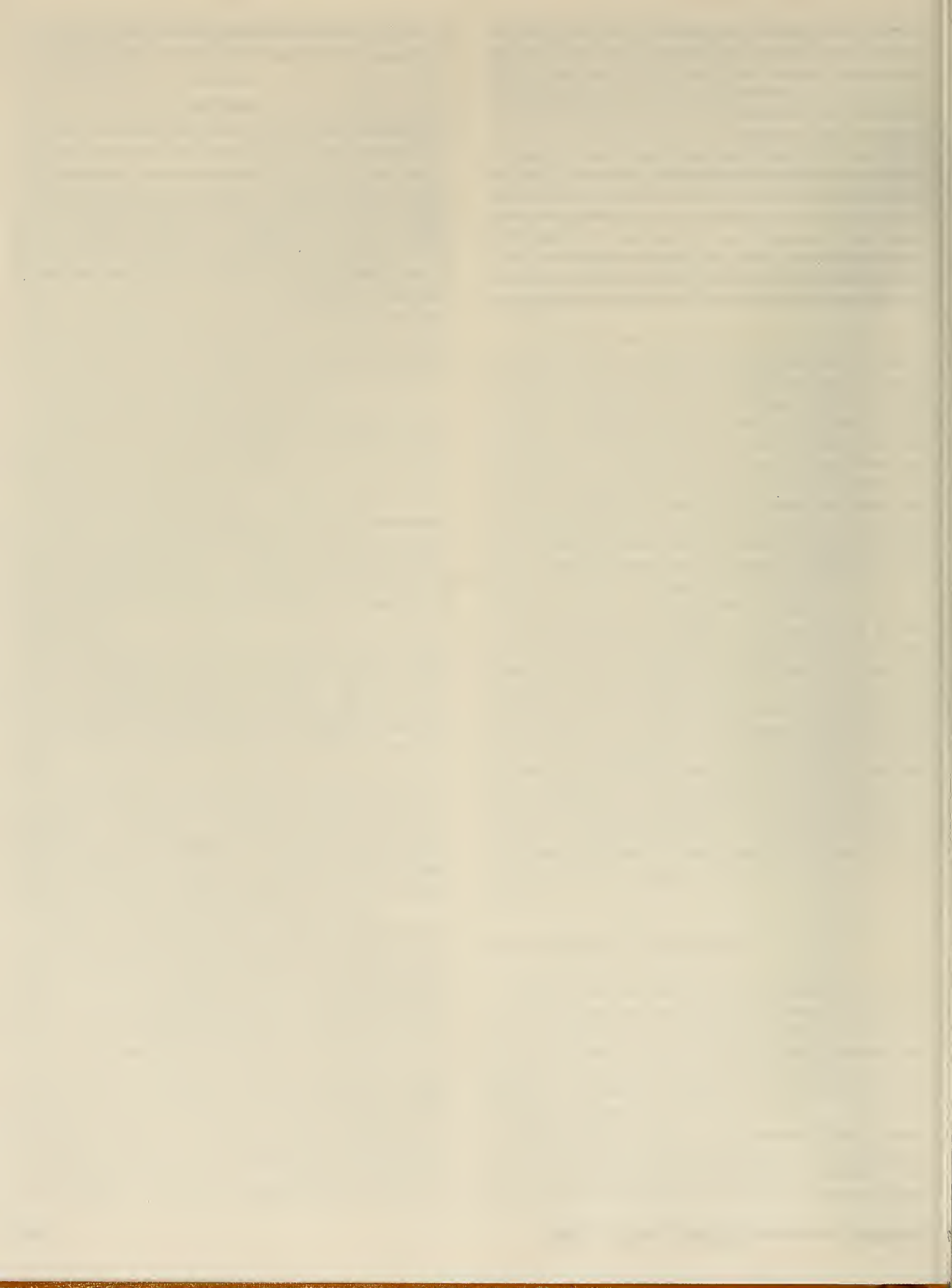
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

- H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**
- If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**
- If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.
- The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.
- Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.
- H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.
- Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.
- H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

- 8.** *For persons born in the United States:*
- Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.
- For persons born outside the United States:*
- Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.
- 10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.
- A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.
- 12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.
- Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.
- Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.
- Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.
- Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.
- 13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes**, **active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes**, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. If Other race, print race.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age b. Year of birth <div> <div>0 0 0 0 0</div> <div>1 0 1 0 1</div> <div>2 0 2 0</div> <div>3 0 3 0</div> <div>4 0 4 0</div> <div>5 0 5 0</div> <div>6 0 6 0</div> <div>7 0 7 0</div> <div>8 0 8 0</div> <div>9 0 9 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1 8 0 0 0 0</div> <div>9 0 1 0 1 0</div> <div>2 0 2 0</div> <div>3 0 3 0</div> <div>4 0 4 0</div> <div>5 0 5 0</div> <div>6 0 6 0</div> <div>7 0 7 0</div> <div>8 0 8 0</div> <div>9 0 9 0</div> </div>		a. Age b. Year of birth <div> <div>0 0 0 0 0</div> <div>1 0 1 0 1</div> <div>2 0 2 0</div> <div>3 0 3 0</div> <div>4 0 4 0</div> <div>5 0 5 0</div> <div>6 0 6 0</div> <div>7 0 7 0</div> <div>8 0 8 0</div> <div>9 0 9 0</div> </div> <div> <div>1 8 0 0 0 0</div> <div>9 0 1 0 1 0</div> <div>2 0 2 0</div> <div>3 0 3 0</div> <div>4 0 4 0</div> <div>5 0 5 0</div> <div>6 0 6 0</div> <div>7 0 7 0</div> <div>8 0 8 0</div> <div>9 0 9 0</div> </div>	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> Other	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

PERSON 7

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999

☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374

☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JC2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> \$ _____ .00 </div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> \$ _____ .00 </div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> \$ _____ .00 </div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> \$ _____ .00 </div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home — Skip to 28
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984 } Go to 28
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier }
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked } Skip to 32
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

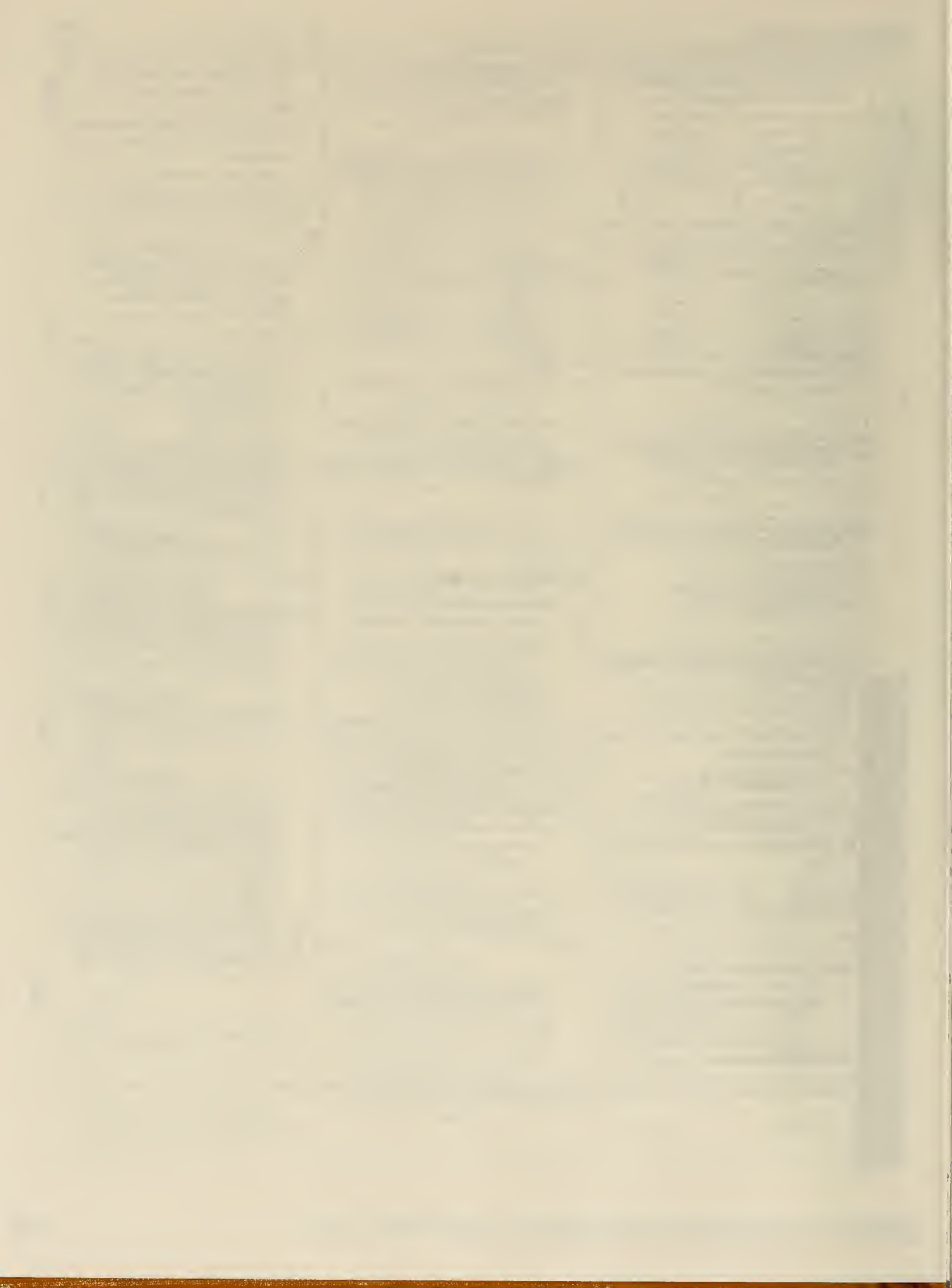
- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

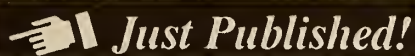
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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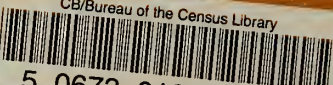
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